Authority on the Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

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Prices and Prospects.

RESUMPTION OF BLAST FURNACES CONTRIBUTES TO MARKET RECOVERY

Clearing of Accumulations on Tracks Removes Softening Factor.

FOUNDRY IS UNAFFECTED

By the Strike But There Is Large Increase in the Quantity of 72-Hour Coke Being Offered; Spot Furnace at $3.75 to $4.00, Foundry $5.50-$6.25.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—The coke market is recovering from the shock of the iron and steel strike and prices are less irregular than a week ago. There has been the double influence in the past few days of the decreased production of coke and of the resumption of several blast furnaces which the strike made idle in its early days.

As to the majority of the blast furnaces that were made idle by the strike, they are still idle and there are no predictions even as to when they may be expected to resume operations, but a few of the furnaces have been put into operation again. The strike has now become a matter of geography. In the Shenango Valley, which was affected quite largely at the outset, normal operation has been almost completely resumed, and the Shenango Valley now requires practically as much Connellsville coke as at any time. The Mahoning Valley, on the other hand, has become recognized as a tightly closed region and not even the first break towards operation has occurred. The Buffalo district is largely idle and is likely to remain so until the whole strike ends.

Some of the suspensions of coke shipments were ordered just before the date set for the strike, September 22, but most of the suspensions occurred just afterwards, and this left a great deal of coke en route. Some of it could not be unloaded when the furnace involved was idle, and as furnaces have resumed they have first provided for using the coke available, being somewhat slow in instructing coke operators to resume shipments. In some cases shipments are only now being started to furnaces that resumed operations more than a week ago.

Considering the large decrease in coke consumption caused by the strike, the amount of coke that accumulated on track was remarkably small, although it was sufficient to give the market a very soft appearance. There was a time when the best bid obtainable for spot furnace coke was $3.25 and it is possible that some sales were made at that price. It is known that considerable tonnage was put through at $3.50, this serving to stiffen the market somewhat. This week there is some coke offered at $3.50 but it is understood to be of inferior quality, practically soft coke, and not desirable for blast furnace use. There is coke of standard grade to be had in limited quantities without difficulty at $3.75 but for shipment over a fortnight or so this price could hardly be done, $4.00 being nearer the figure. Some of the conservative operators are quoting $4.25 as their price, it being understood, of course, that there is no occasion for buyers to pay such a figure.

The demand for foundry coke has not been affected a particle by the strike, as none of the iron foundries has been affected directly by strike or indirectly by shortage of pig iron. Some of the operators making regular standard brands of foundry coke have had such a decrease in their furnace coke business that they have been able to make more foundry coke, of their regular quality, and thus there has been an increase in foundry coke of standard quality. Other operators, not ordinarily factors in the foundry coke trade, have had occasion to decrease production and have done so by making 72-hour coke instead of 48-hour coke. The 72-hour coke is then offered as "foundry coke," which it really is not. Such coke has been offered at as low as $4.00, with some that might possibly pass muster at $5.00. Such cokes cannot be considered as regular foundry coke propositions.

Cokes of regular quality though not of the best are available at $5.50, which is the bottom of the regular foundry coke market. The best brands of coke, formerly selling at $6.25 in racks and $6.50 in box cars, are now available in all cases at 25 cents less, and some can be had at $5.75, this being regarded as an inside price for the best brands. The market, as a whole is thus quotable as follows:

Furnace	$3.75 @ $4.00
Foundry	5.50 @ 6.25

The Pittsburg district coal market has also suffered from the strike, practically the entire consumption by iron and steel concerns in the Mahoning valley being shut off, while consumption elsewhere has been reduced slightly. Two at least of the by-product plants in the Youngstown district, however, are operating in part, chiefly for the purpose of keeping the ovens warm, and the coke produced is being sold at attractive prices when there is any demand for such coke. Prices of Pittsburg coal have softened only a trifle.

The pig iron market is decidedly inactive. The furnaces that are operating are fairly well sold up and are now faced with the prospect that their customers will take shipments up to the contract limits, so that there is no iron to spare, while the idle furnaces do not know when they will be able to carry out contracts. The pig iron market may work up to slightly higher levels when the strike is over, but at the present time there is practically no talk of higher prices and there is scarcely any activity. The market is quotable at the same level as for weeks past:

Bessemer	$27.95
Basic	25.75
Malleable	$26.25 @ 27.25
Foundry	26.75
Forge	25.75

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.40.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Musontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1918:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$2.40
Buffalo	2.60
Canton	2.00
Chicago	3.30
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.20
Detroit	2.90
E. St. Louis	3.60
Erie	2.20
Harrisburg	2.30
Joliet	3.30
Louisville	3.30
Milwaukee	3.60
New York	3.30
Philadelphia	2.40
Pittsburg	1.30
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.60
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.50
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	3.80
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	3.90
South Bethlehem	2.50
Swedeland, Pa.	2.50
Toledo, O.	3.60
Wheeling	1.80
Valley Points	1.60
For Export:	
From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.40
From Latrobe District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.20

GAIN IN OPERATION AT STEEL PLANTS TO DATE IS NOT LARGE

In Belt, from Wheeling to and Along Lake Erie, Nothing Doing; Pennsylvania is Almost Normal.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

While the outcome of the iron and steel strike was determined before the end of the first week, it being made clear that the strike could not possibly win, the increase in operations even to the middle of the third week is far from large. The gains in employment and production have been confined almost entirely to the regions where the strike gained a foothold but not a strong enough one to enable it to close plants.

There is now a clearly defined strike belt, starting with the Wheeling district, running north through the Mahoning Valley to the Lake Erie front at Cleveland, and then along the lake to Buffalo, where practically everything is down except one or two plants in the extreme east of the Buffalo district. In this entire belt there is scarcely any employment or production, and there are no distinct signs as to when a break in the ranks of the strikers will occur.

To the west of the belt is the object lesson of the Chicago district being partly under martial law, with disorder prevented and the majority, who are strikers, unable to get the minority, who are workers. To the east of the belt there is the spectacle of Pennsylvania operating almost normal already, and slightly better every day, while to the south there is practically full operation.

Public sentiment is fully with the employers. Congress also understands the situation. It is recognized that the strike had no reasonable basis and that for it to have been a success, from the standpoint of the leaders, would have been a public calamity. The customers of the steel industry realize this readily and are expressing their full sympathy with the producers from whom they draw supplies. Shipments of finished steel are averaging slightly more than 50 per cent of normal and much inconvenience is certain to result, but there is no complaint.

Lignite in Australia.

The lignite deposits of Victoria, Australia, are said to be the thickest beds of this fuel in the world. At Morwell, 780 feet of this coal has been passed through in a bore of 1,010 feet.

To Get More Buttons.

W. R. May, demobilization secretary for the Y. M. C. A., will go to Pittsburg tomorrow to secure more Victory buttons for service men.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1919.				WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, '19			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons
Connellsville	19,001	13,058	5,943	80,380	19,001	13,058	5,943	106,686
Lower Connellsville	17,077	8,388	8,689	77,220	17,077	8,399	8,678	79,434
Totals	36,078	21,446	14,632	157,600	36,078	21,457	14,621	186,120
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	15,670	10,379	5,291	52,000	15,670	10,379	5,291	77,250
Lower Connellsville	6,226	2,296	3,930	19,650	6,226	2,296	3,930	20,574
Totals	21,896	12,675	9,221	72,250	21,896	12,675	9,221	97,824
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,331	2,679	652	27,780	3,331	2,679	652	29,136
Lower Connellsville	10,851	6,092	4,759	57,570	10,851	6,103	4,748	58,860
Totals	14,182	8,771	5,411	85,350	14,182	8,782	5,400	88,296

A CONSOLIDATION OF POSITIONS IS STRIKE STRATEGY

On Part of Steel Producers Where Operation is Already Partial.

RESUMPTION TO BE SLOW

Manufacturers Wishing to Avoid Violence at All Hazards; Will Await Development of Desire of Men to Return, Which Many Have Done.

Pittsburg, Oct. 8—Writing of the strike situation the Pittsburg correspondent of the American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel Report says:

Thus far developments in the strike have been along the line of Western Pennsylvania consolidating its positions and showing that it can operate, and operate very well, the next stage being for the districts that are closed tight to begin resuming.

Two important factors that will influence the further course of the strike are of opposing character. On the one hand, the "strike leaders" although they do not seem to be leaders at all, but merely men who have tried to stir up such trouble as they could, have no thought of saving anything out of the ruins when the strike ends. They are interested only in strike. What becomes of the men after the strike does not concern them. In this respect they are different from the general run of strike "leaders" who may hang on too long, but who usually have some thought of saving something for their men when a strike is lost. The agitators will probably strike to the last "hunky". Many of these foreigners will be permanently out of steel mill and blast furnace jobs, and that will be a great misfortune for them, since they cannot possibly earn anything like as high wages in any other employment. That fact, however, would not concern the agitators.

On the other hand the men who are on strike chiefly unlettered foreigners, who have no means of putting in time except by working or fighting. Each day is a long one. The habit of getting up and going to work is strong, and already the strike must be very irksome to the great majority. Strikes of skilled men, of carpenters, machinists, molders, have sometimes lasted for months, the men having ways of putting in the time when they are not working, or securing temporary employment in other lines. In this strike that cannot occur, and thus there is one factor that promises an early general termination of the strike.

As to the men holding out, it is being remarked that the men have plenty of money, many if not the majority of common laborers having hundreds of dollars, sometimes thousands, saved. That may be perfectly true, but does not follow that the men would be willing to use that money to finance themselves during a strike. Certainly they went into it with no such intention. They expected quick action in the strike, or strike benefits. As to the latter, of course, there are none. The organizing campaign was financed by the 24 unions agreeing to allocate among themselves a sum not exceeding $5,000 a month in the aggregate. Just for the moment one may take the strike leaders' claim that 350,000 men are out. They averaged more than $5 a day. That is about $43,750,000 a month, or rather a large sum compared with $5,000 a month.

The fact that these common laborers have considerable sums of money saved up certainly does not mean that they are willing to dig into the funds to live in idleness. The fact that they saved the money indicates a disposition that would be altogether disinclined to dissipate the money. To "join" meant to pay $3, a very simple thing, but $3 compared with days and weeks of idleness, is a very small thing. No doubt many of the men paid the $3 in the spirit of "taking a flyer," which might do much good and could do only $3 worth of harm.

The number of men involved in the various strike districts is so large that the civil authorities even if they have greatly increased their forces, would have difficulty in preserving order unless a very large proportion of the men should decide at the same time to return to work. There are plants that employ 5,000 men. If 3,000 men want to return to work and 2,000 men want to prevent them a difficult situation is presented.

The attitude of the manufacturers no doubt is that they wish to avoid violence at all hazards, hence they will be slow in undertaking to resume, awaiting the development of a very strong preponderance of men anxious to return to work. The manufacturers desire to produce, as they have orders, but they also desire that when men do return to work they will value their jobs, whether there should be more efficient performance than before the strike when labor was very decidedly inefficient, and the longer the men wait before they decide they wish to work, the better workmen they will be when they do work.

While no predictions should be hazarded, it seems safe to assert that the practical conclusion of the strike is a matter of a few weeks rather than of a few months.

TIN PLATE MILL AT M'KEESPORT IS WRECKED BY BOMB

Missile Tears Hugs Hole in Roof of Shipping Department Building.

WORKERS ESCAPE INJURY

Industrial Conference in Session at Washington Adjourns Today's Session When None of the Groups is Ready to Present Any Business.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—An attempt was made to wreck the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company at McKeesport today when a missile believed to have been a bomb was thrown on the shipping department building. It exploded, tearing a large hole in the roof of the structure. No one was injured.

The police believe the explosion was caused by a time bomb placed on the roof of the building. Workmen on the night shift at their posts directly under where the missle exploded fled in terror when the explosion occurred and several bits of shattered wood and glass were hurled in all directions. Foreign residents of the district, panic stricken, rushed into the streets. The report of the blast could be heard for blocks and attracted hundreds of persons to the scene. Although several hundred mill guards and police were rushed to the plant immediately after the explosion no trace of the person or persons responsible for the blast could be found.

WEIRTON, W. Va., Oct. 8—The mill town was quiet today after yesterday's demonstration when 186 Finns, alleged I. W. W. members, were made to kiss the American flag and then chased out of town.

LANE ORDERS CONFERENCE GROUPS TO GET ACQUAINTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—None of the groups being ready to present any business for consideration the industrial conference adjourned this morning until tomorrow, after being in session less than an hour. Secretary Lane, chairman of the conference, called on the delegates to get acquainted instead of remaining rigidly separated in groups and adjournment was followed by a mingling of labor leaders, capitalists, farmers and publicists.

TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY NEGOTIATING WITH UNIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 8—Negotiations between union leaders and officials of the Trumbull Steel company at Warren, near here, led to a statement today at strike headquarters that an agreement with the company to permit reopening is expected soon. Negotiations were taken up at the request of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, it was stated, who have an agreement with the company and want to effect an agreement for the rest of the employes so that they can go to work.

Strike Don't Hurt Stock.

Since the steel strike was declared, U. S. Steel stock has advanced seven points.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING COAL IS IN PROSPECT

Hearing Before Senate Committee Indicates the Scope of Measure.

A BUREAU IS SUGGESTED

For the Collection and Dissemination of Information Relating to Production, Costs, Selling Prices, Distribution, Transportation, Consumption.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The time is close at hand when Congress will be asked to enact additional legislation affecting the coal industry. Developments in the Senate inquiry into the coal situation point irresistibly to that conclusion, says The Weekly Digest of the National Coal Association. Senator Frelinghuysen, chairman of the committee conducting the inquiry, apparently is of the opinion that a law should be enacted which would vest in the government power to obtain the widest and fullest information possible concerning the industry—production, costs, selling prices, distribution, transportation, consumption—and that this information, gathered currently should be placed at the disposal of the railroads, producers, consumers and the general public.

The collection and dissemination of such information, Senator Frelinghuysen has indicated, probably would tend to stabilize the industry, place it beyond the attack of the demagogue, insure fair prices and fair profits, and make available data for meeting the country needs for coal and the producers' needs for cars, labor and other essentials.

These facts were clearly indicated during a hearing held by the Senate committee a few days ago. The witnesses examined concurred in the view generally, that the program outlined by Senator Frelinghuysen was desirable, although there was considerable divergence of opinion as to how far the government should be permitted to go in centralizing its activities along the lines indicated. The witnesses at this hearing were:

David L. Wing, assistant chief economist of the Federal Trade commission, proposed that the Federal Trade Commission be given the means of enforcing a uniform cost-account-it mandatory upon producers and distributors; that the proposed law make ie mandatory upon producers and distributors—anthracite as well as bituminous—to keep their books by a uniform method and render regular reports to the commission.

A. G. Gutheim, assistant manager of the car service section of the Railroad Administration, thought it would be exceedingly desirable to have some recognized governmental authority collect data on the subject of coal consumption and the needs of coal production. Such information, he believes, would be of great benefit to the railroads and the consuming public generally.

George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, thought that it would be in accord with the natural law to connect transportation and coal; that the community of interest was there; that "if we are to have public control of the transportation of the country we must, at the same time, have a co-ordinated control of the coal industry, also in the interest of the public."

C. E. Lesher, statistician of the Geological Survey, testified that in his opinion the federal government should collect and disseminate information currently on production, distribution, market movement, consumption, stock and transportation of coal in detail; that such information would stabilize the industry; that the chief need at the present time is to educate the consumer and that the proposed bureau of coal industry could make an effort to meet that need.

The scope of the proposed legislation was indicated in the principal question propounded to each witness by Senator Frelinghuysen, as follows:

"I want to ask your opinion as to the advisability of enacting legislation which would in a measure be a survey of the entire coal industry of the country, establishing a bureau or a bureau

Continued on Page Two.

Production and Output.

POSITION OF PRODUCERS SHOWS STRENGTH TO HAVE BEEN GAINED

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The coke region enters upon the third week of the steel strike with its position strengthened. Reduction in running time, as a means of lessening output, has brought the supply in closer relation to demand. Fewer cars are standing on the tracks and not so much coke is being stocked on the yards as during the first week of the strike. This condition has removed the softening tendencies in the spot furnace market, while foundry, unaffected by the strike, continues active despite the increased production of 72-hour coke.

Production decreased last week by 28,600 tons to a total of 157,600 tons, as compared with a decrease of 72,000 tons to a total of 186,120 tons during the first week of the strike. The greater cut continues to be made at the ovens of the furnace interests, the aggregate production of which is now less than that of the merchant ovens. The blowing out of 13 ovens last week was the only change in the active list, indicating that the producers find a slow-time running schedule sufficient to hold production in check.

Coal shipments continue in good volume, the conditions with respect to the change in destination from by-product ovens to steam producing purposes being the same. Coal car supply has been fair, with a range from 50 to 75 per cent of requirements. Coke cars have held close to 95 per cent, the discrepancy, when it occurs, being in box cars for foundry loading.

Production Being More Nearly Absorbed By the Current Demand.

OUTPUT CUT 28,000 TONS

As Compared With Decrease of 72,000 Tons During the Preceding Week; No Change in Active Oven List; All Operating on Reduced Running Time

Satisfactory as was the condition of the coke trade at the conclusion of the first 10 days of the steel strike, the ushering in of the third week of the struggle finds the position of the coke producers to have gained additional strength. Production has been reduced to such point that output is being more nearly absorbed by current demand; the tracks have been cleared of standing coke; less stock is being laid down on the yards; the softening of the spot market which began to develop a week or 10 days ago has been halted; coal continues to move in good volume, even if it has been largely diverted from by-product coke production to steam making purposes; hence, considering the situation in its larger aspects as related to the steel strike, it shows a wholesome and steady improvement.

The curtailment of 28,000 tons in production during the week ended Saturday last was but slightly over one-third the decrease in the preceding week, which marked the inauguration of the strike. This indicates that the region made a fairly good guess of the extent to which coke demand would fall off in consequence of the closing down of a number of furnaces, while it also proves that the strike acquired all its momentum during the first week and has not since operated to further restrict the market for coke.

The lessening of productive effort has been most pronounced at the plants of the furnace interests, particularly those of the H. C. Frick Coke company, one of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, as was to be expected, the enforced idleness of the latter being the principal objective of Syndicalist Foster's drive. Notwithstanding, however, the Frick company continues the operation of its plants without reduction in the number of active ovens but, in common with other producers, on a reduced running time schedule.

Although the production of coke at the merchant ovens fell off 2,900 tons, and now exceeds that of furnace ovens, the decrease at merchant ovens for the past week was about 11,000 tons less than that of the preceding week. This, in conjunction with relatively the same proportion in reduction of the furnace oven production demonstrates, statistically at least, the extent to which the region was able to adapt itself to the strike situation within a fortnight after it had been entered upon. The process of adjustment is continuing this week along the lines laid down at the beginning and the feeling throughout the region is that the period of greatest alarm has already been safely passed.

Estimated production of coke for the week ending Saturday, October 4, was 157,600 tons, contributed by the two districts in the following proportions: Connellsville, 80,380, a decrease of 26,300 tons; Lower Connellsville, 77,220, a decrease of 2,214 tons, or a total decrease of 28,520 tons, as compared with a total decrease of 72,681 tons during the week ended September 27.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 72,250, a decrease of 25,574 tons; merchant, 85,350, a decrease of 2,946 tons. For the week of September 27 the furnace production decreased 59,105 tons and the merchant production 13,576 tons. Of the total production last week about 6,000 tons were stocked on the yards, against 15,900 tons stocked the preceding week.

The only change in the active oven list was the blowing out of 13 ovens at a merchant plant in the Lower Connellsville region. Running time ranges from four to five days on the average, a few plants making only three days and a smaller number six.

Coke car supply holds around 95 per cent. Coal cars are not so well distributed, the supply on the Pennsylvania railroad having been about 65 per cent; Baltimore & Ohio 50 per cent and the Monongahela 65 to 75 per cent.

LOSS IN COKE OUTPUT DUE TO STEEL STRIKE WAS ABOUT ONE-THIRD

Effect Felt Most Severely in Pennsylvania and Ohio; A Heavy Demand Despite Labor Troubles.

The production of beehive coke in the United States fell off nearly one-third during the first week of the steel strike, the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey shows. For the country as a whole the decrease when compared with the week ended September 20, was 105,006 tons, or 30.6 per cent. Over 100,000 tons of this was in Pennsylvania and Ohio alone. The output of beehive coke in West Virginia and the southern states has so far been little affected by the strike. A slight decrease was reported from the Rocky Mountain region.

In spite of the strike it is to be noted that the demand for beehive coke, as indicated by production, was greater than during any week from mid-April to mid-July of this year.

Production by districts during the week in 1918 and 1919 was as follows:

	1919	1918
Penn'a. and Ohio	252,331	356,632
West Virginia	26,478	48,198
Ala., Tenn and Ga.	33,251	14,661
Va. and Ky.	25,357	27,598
Col. Okla. and N. M.	10,305	21,589
Wash and Utah	4,172	11,614
Total	342,897	479,292

COKE OUTPUT

Of Connellsville Region, Week to Week, Compared to Record of 1918.

The estimated production in net tons of coke for 1919, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1918, is shown in the following tabulation:

Week.	Mer.	Fur.	Total	Total 1918
Jan. 4-4.	76,224	89,601	165,828	189,982
Jan. 11..	121,346	150,020	271,366	287,707
Jan. 18..	139,819	150,522	291,332	238,425
Jan. 25..	114,329	163,011	277,324	221,735
Feb. 1..	103,764	158,889	262,653	214,655
Feb. 8..	90,560	135,227	225,786	224,115
Feb. 15..	86,136	114,220	200,356	240,772
Feb. 22..	82,490	151,122	233,612	234,849
Mar. 1..	78,346	146,526	224,872	235,823
Mar. 8..	70,221	152,705	222,926	214,405
Mar. 15..	62,582	142,723	205,305	235,157
Mar. 22..	67,426	120,380	187,806	239,530
Mar. 29..	63,560	122,100	185,660	352,435
Apl. 5..	56,260	117,160	173,550	333,065
Apl. 12..	51,720	98,695	150,415	334,291
Apl. 19..	49,350	99,475	148,825	356,876
Apl. 26..	46,865	88,424	135,289	339,835
May 3..	43,374	90,232	133,606	333,165
May 10..	42,515	98,465	140,980	341,110
May 17..	44,620	98,664	83,281	343,270
May 24..	46,609	61,473	108,082	339,190
May 31..	47,765	63,570	111,335	343,029
June 7..	49,757	67,898	117,655	341,020
June 14..	52,755	74,340	127,095	342,979
June 21..	53,770	76,430	131,200	341,954
June 28..	58,600	80,033	138,633	352,539
July 5..	58,660	72,130	130,790	349,895
July 12..	70,740	87,098	157,838	353,476
July 19..	71,100	93,126	164,226	351,659
July 26..	71,060	119,965	190,025	352,625
Aug. 2..	71,195	137,906	209,101	346,[illegible]
Aug. 9..	77,840	144,330	222,170	343,650
Aug. 16..	86,162	150,020	236,182	326,640
Aug. 23..	87,920	152,520	240,440	357,705
Aug. 31..	92,082	150,313	242,395	338,257
Sept. 6..	98,781	164,961	263,742	345,216
Sept. 13.	104,178	155,722	259,900	348,323
Sept. 20.	101,872	156,629	258,501	339,475
Sept. 27..	88,255	97,824	186,129	335,185
Oct. 4..	85,350	72,250	157,600	330,160

Compared with the corresponding week of 1918 last week's production shows a loss of 172,560 tons, or 52.2 per cent. For the year to date the production has been 7,529,372 tons. Compared with the total a year ago, 12,648,894 tons, the present year has developed a shrinkage of 5,119,522 tons, or 44.7 per cent.

Sweden to Develop Water Power.

Sweden is not to be deterred in her manufacturing plans by a shortness of coal, but is rapidly taking advantage of her water power. Already 1,105,000 turbine horsepower of a potential total of 6,200,000 horsepower has been developed.

COAL SHORTAGE

Is Feared in New England Which Has Received Only Half Requirements.

All the New England states are confronted with a shortage of bituminous coal of serious proportions, Massachusetts alone being short by fully 33 per cent as compared with last year.

In 1917 shipments by rail into Massachusetts totaled 5,355,000 tons of soft coal and in 1918, 6,660,000 tons. Shipments for the first six months in 1917 were 2,978,000 tons; in 1918, 3,297,000 tons and up to August 1, 1919, 3,740,000 tons.

Approximately only half of the bituminous coal that was shipped into Massachusetts last year, and about a little over half of what was shipped in 1917 has been received thus far this year.

CAR SITUATION IS BETTER ACCORDING TO DIRECTOR HINES

Claims Conditions Are More Favorable Than Before the World War.

NUMBER OF CARS GREATER

Offers Explanation of the Increase in the Percentage of Cars Withdrawn From Service for Repairs; Expects Conditions to be Restored to Normal.

Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, has authorized the following statement relative to the freight car situation:

"Current discussion of car shortages and related questions makes it important to bring to the attention of the public the fact that, contrary to what seems to be the public assumption, conditions in this respect are substantially more favorable than they were in recent years prior to the war.

"On August 1, 1917, the total car surpluses reported throughout the country were 43,481 cars, whereas on August 1, 1919, the total car surpluses were 107,900. The total number of unfilled car requisitions on August 1, 1917, was 77,257, whereas the total number of unfilled car requisitions on August 1, 1919, was only 19,271.

"The number of freight cars in service and not withdrawn for repairs on July 1, 1917, was 1,983,000. The number of freight cars in service and not withdrawn for repairs on July 1, 1919, has 2,065,000.

"The very fact of unified control of all the railroads has tended to concentrate the comment upon any inability to perform one hundred percent of the transportation required, but the foregoing figures show that the situation during and at the end of July, 1919, was very much better than in the corresponding period in 1917. It is believed this fact ought to be borne in mind by the public in appraising the existing car service conditions.

"The extent to which freight cars have been repaired in recent months has been the subject of some comment. The number of freight cars repaired and returned to service by months during the present calendar year has been as follows:

January	2,027,992
February	1,747,146
March	1,953,225
April	1,897,698
May	2,030,601
June	2,013,697
July	1,790,097

"On account of the fact that the Fourth of July came on Friday this year and of the proportionately small amount of work done on the following day, the falling off in the number of cars repaired in July as compared with June is clearly explainable. The number of cars repaired per month in May and June kept fully up to the number repaired in January although in May and June many shops were still working on shorter hours than in January.

"Much stress has been laid on the increase in the percentage of cars withdrawn for repairs has not been due to a falling off in the number of cars repaired but has been due to a number of complex factors which have arisen from the conditions resulting from the war, from the exceptional pooling of cars during unified control, and from questions arising between the Railroad Administration and the railroad corporations. The emphasis which has been laid upon the percentage of cars withdrawn from service for repairs is, therefore, misleading and does not give a correct idea as to the number of cars actually in service. The number of cars actually in service, not including bad order cars, increased from 1,983,000 on July 1, 1917, to 2,065,000 on July 1 1919.

"The Railroad Admistration, however, is not content with its ability to point to the fact that transportation service is more favorable than it was two years ago. On the contrary, extraordinary efforts are being put forth to secure the greatest possible improvement. Although the number of cars repaired in May and June, 1919, was fully up to the normal number of cars repaired, the Railroad Administration gave instructions on June 20, 1919, that all car forces be increased to the full standard measure of 48 hours per week and that additional shifts be worked where the additional employes could be obtained and where they could be economically used.

"The showing naturally to be expected from the putting into effect of these instructions was hampered in July by the intervention of practically a double holiday, and of course, was temporarily prevented in August by the strikes of a large number of shop employes. Conditions having now been restored to normal, it is expected that these instructions will promptly show a most favorable result. Further than this the Railroad Administration instructed on August 16, 1919, that all car forces be put on a basis of 54-hours per week. It is believed that this instruction will result in a marked improvement, also in the monthly repair of a much greater number of cars than the normal number and will steadily increase the number of cars actually available for service as compared with the preceding years.

"In addition to this, the Railroad Administration is rapidly getting the benefit of the service of a large number of new cars constructed during federal control but whose introduction into service was postponed on account of inability to agree with the railroad corporations as to the acceptance of the cars. This inability has been overcome. Between August 1 and September 6, 23,564 of these cars have been put into service, and they are now coming into service under the spur of recent instructions at the rate of over 900 per day."

Have You Coal Land for Sale?
If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING COAL IS IN PROSPECT

Continued from Page One.

some present bureau, a branch which would compile statistics showing consumption of both anthracite and bituminous coal in years past, as well as an estimate of future annual needs, so that whoever has charge of the direction and control of transportation will have before them a working basis for the allocation of cars in supplying the mines with the needed capacity. That is first.

"Secondly, that bureau to investigate costs of production, so that the public may know that the charges of the operators at the mines are fair and reasonable, and are yielding a fair and reasonable return, under mining conditions at the time the information is desired. In other words, that if at a certain period of the year a complaint were made against a mine operator for excessive charges, it could be shown that he was operating along a certain schedule and that he was receiving fair and reasonable returns for the coal he was producing, and to protect him against any charge of extortion; to trace the cost of coal to the ultimate consumer, and to protect him through some system of reports from the railroad company—from the transportation companies—transferring the coal from the cars to the consumer, or to the wholesaler's storage yard, as well as information from the wholesaler and retailer who purvey the coal, so that the government will have full and complete information of the cost of all coal to the consumer; to require from the Railway Administration—whatever it may be at that time—reports showing the allocation of coal cars to the mines; also reports from the mine operators of shortages. In other words, a complete clearing house and exchange for the coal industry of the country. Would such a scheme be practical and advisable?"

There is every indication that legislation embodying Senator Frelinghuysen's views will be introduced by him in the Senate within a short time.

LEISENRING NO. 1 IS SECOND IN THE MINE RESCUE MEET

Crack Team Nosed Out of First Place By Narrow Margin of One Point.

STANDARD WINS FIRST AID

H. C. Frick Coke Company Men Attain High Average of 99 in Five Problems and Are Leaders in Nationwide Contest; Hero Awards Made.

Connellsville coke region teams won high honors in the mine rescue and first aid contests in Pittsburg Wednesday in the final events of the National First Aid and Mine Rescue meet.

The team representing the mine rescue station at Leisenring No. 1 was nosed out of first place in the mine rescue finals by one point, first honor going to Acme No 2 of the Union Coal & Coke company at Bentleyville, the percentage of which was 99, as compared with 98 for the Leisenring team, captained by Patrick Bradley. Buffington Rescue Station was third. The awards were silver and bronze medals.

The Standard team of the H C Frick Coke company at Mount Pleasant won the first aid contest, in which competition 20 teams were entered. J. C. Spence was captain of the team which made an average of more than 99 per cent in the five problems given. Other winners of awards in mine rescue events were: Orient Central Rescue Station No. 1, Orient, Captain Robert Gray, 91 per cent; Hillman Coal & Coke company, Brownsville, Captain Albert Henschel, 91 per cent; Carnegie Coal company, Pittsburg, McDonald Mine, Captain Joseph Linden, 90 per cent; Mine Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal company, Pittsburg, Captain Lawrence Loadman, 89 per cent; Indianola Mine, Inland Collieries company, Harmarville, Captain Richard Shaw, 82 per cent; Madison Coal & Coke Corporation, Carterville, Ill., Captain John Lyons, 81 per cent; Washington Coal & Coke company, Star Junction, Captain George Aspinwall, 80 per cent.

Other awards for first aid work included the following: Ronco mine, H. C. Frick company, Pittsburg, 97.8 per cent; No. 7 mine, Vesta Coal company, West Brownsville, 95.2 per cent.

The awards of diplomas and medals of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety association to persons in the mining and metallurgical industry for deeds of heroism in efforts for the rescue of imprisoned miners in jeopardy also were announced. The association was formed in 1916 to perpetuate the memory of the humanitarian work of Dr. Holmes, first director of the bureau of mines, and to further encourage organized efforts for greater safety in mining.

The awards made apply to deeds of persons who voluntarily risked their lives to rescue miners entombed by either a mine explosion or a mine fire. They included: Samuel Hardy, Dunbar, died; Clyde Foltz, Dunbar, died; Michael Softcheck, Frank Krum, August Glaus, Orient.

Foltz and Hardy lost their lives in an effort to rescue men entombed by a cave-in at the plant of W J Rainey at Mount Braddock. They were asphyxiated.

Wednesday's events brought to a close what is said to be the greatest meet of the kind ever held in this country. Eighty-eight teams, representing 15 states, were entered, and 24 teams took part in the mine rescue contests. The events, both in the eliminations and finals, were very close and a number of ties resulted, which were worked off in special events.

The meet was held in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the Bureau of Mines building, Forbes street.

A feature of the events was a contest in artificial resuscitation, in which 10 teams entered in the first aid finals took part. It was won by the United States Coal & Coke Company, Inc., Gary, W. Va., of which F. S Hook was captain. The team was awarded a large silver loving cup, to be held until the next national contest.

LARGEST COAL CAR

Capacity 200,000 Pounds, Loaded at Mine of Keystone Coal & Coke Co.

The largest car of coal ever loaded along the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad was made ready for shipment on the siding of the Keystone Coal & Coke company's mine at Greensburg No. 2. The capacity of the car is 200,000 pounds and with the ten per cent increase over the marked capacity it will carry 220,000 pounds. On the first trip only 200,000 pounds will be carried.

The car was recently turned out as an experiment from the Altoona shops. It has two trucks with three wheels each. The only cars anything near this capacity were recently started on the Norfolk & Western railroad.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 4, 1919.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
182	182	Beatty	Mt Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
10	...	Ellen No. 1	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Ellen No. 2	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elm Grove	W J Rainey	New York
30	...	Fort Hill	W. J Rainey	New York
10	...	Franklin	Summit-Colville Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	...	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	...	Grace	W. J. Rainey	New York
8	..	Helen	Samuel L Loar	Youngwood
115	115	Humphrey	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
275	260	Mt Braddock	W. J Rainey	New York
310	310	Mt Pleasant	Mt Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
43	43	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co	Connellsville
328	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
450	354	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	292	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	90	Paul	W J Rainey	New York
400	376	Revere	W. J. Rainey	New York
10	10	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
57	...	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,131	2,679			
			FURNACE OVENS.	
260	130	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	122	Baggaley	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	...	Brinkerton	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	190	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
391	..	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	360	Collier	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	400	Continental 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
326	326	Continental 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
333	310	Davidson	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
330	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	110	Dunbar	Amer. Manganese Mfg. Co.	Dunbar
272	272	Hecla No. 1	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
330	190	Hecla No. 2	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
355	355	Hostetter	Hostetter-Colville Coke Co	Pittsburg
249	249	Juniata	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
106	106	Kyle	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
499	420	Leisenring 1	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	410	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	376	Leisenring 3	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	200	Leith	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	..	Lemont No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
150	350	Lemont No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
503	309	Mammoth	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
309	186	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
195	115	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
356	210	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	400	Philips	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
443	320	Redstone.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	..	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	319	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
150	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	125	Southwest 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
903	716	Standard	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
80	..	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
164	788	Trotter	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
350	[illegible]	United	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	...	Valley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
152	344	Whitney	Hostetter-Colville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	170	Wynn	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	420	Yorkrun	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
245	241	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
15,870	10,379			

ESTABLISHED 1869 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON — EIGHT PLANTS: — KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Bradoc — Manufacturers of high-grade Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens. — E. F. B Victor

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

JEFFERSON, GREENE CO., SITE OF MATHER COAL DEVELOPMENT BOOMING

Railroad Extension Completed, Mine Now in Operation and Lot Sales Are Among the Activities.

Jefferson, Greene county, is enjoying a boom which promises to soon make it one of the most important towns in the county. The extension of the railroad from Millsboro is practically completed and the new plant of the Mather Collieries, company is now in operation.

The latter is just across Ten Mile creek from Jefferson where a new town called Mather is rapidly assuming shape. A contract for the building of 75 more houses, has been let and the work is being pushed rapidly. A company store and a large moving picture theatre are also being erected and still other buildings will go up in the near future. The school board of Morgan township just recently let the contract for the erection of a modern school building which will cost more than $15,000. The Mather mine is now shipping about 30 cars of coal daily which will be gradually increased.

Several very successful lot sales have been made in subdivision adjoining Jefferson; one including the site of the old fair grounds. Good prices have been realized and buyers have been plentiful.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating C[illegible] and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Buildi[illegible]

Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal — Steam, Gas, Coking

Connellsville Coke — Furnace and Foundry — Low Sulphur, Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections

N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE, 699 GRANT.

STUDY OF COAL

Deposits in Western Pennsylvania to Be Undertaken by New Geologist.

First steps in a series of studies of the coal measures of Pennsylvania will be undertaken within a few weeks by Dr George H Ashley the new state geologist, and the early work will probably be done in parts of Western Pennsylvania. Ultimately, the study of the coal fields will be extended to cover the whole commonwealth, for fuel is becoming of more and more importance owing to signs of exhaustion of the oil and natural gas supplies.

Dr Ashley was for years connected with the coal section of the United States Geological Survey and during the war made some investigations into the coal situation in Pennsylvania. It has been years since any state survey of coal has been made and since Dr Ashley has been named all sorts of inquiries and suggestions have been made as to coal deposits. Much data has been accumulated and will be considered in connection with the survey.

NEW MANAGER

William L. Owens Head of Yough Valley Engineering Company.

William L. Owens, for a number of years an engineer for the H. C Frick Coke company at its Scottdale offices has been appointed manager of the Yough Valley Engineering company of this city, successor to the South Penn Engineering company.

Mr Owens is an engineer of long experience. He will move here from Scottdale as soon as he can secure a house.

Have You Coal Land for Sale?
If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

PROFIT-SHARING ON FRANK AND FAIR BASIS SOLUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNREST

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Profit-sharing on a frank and fair basis was declared to be the only solution of the present industrial unrest in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation here last week by George W. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins said he was convinced that labor was entirely willing that capital should have its "fair reward and proper protection" but that there were too many instances in which capital had demanded "improper protection and had taken exorbitant reward."

At the same time Mr. Perkins denounced bonus systems as doing more harm than good and as stirring up trouble rather than alleviating it. The giving of bonuses, he claimed, caused employes to feel that the employers were making vast sums of money out of which a sop was thrown to them to bribe them into feeling kindly disposed to ward off a demand for a general increase in wages.

As an alternative Mr. Perkins proposed a definite detailed scheme of profit-sharing which he said had been adopted by some companies with which he was connected and had proved most successful. He described this plan as follows:

"First: Every business has, first of all, to earn operating expenses, depreciation, and fair returns on honest capitalization.

"Second: I believe that every business should consider that the compensation paid employes is for the purpose of earning a sum of money sufficient to pay the above-mentioned items.

"Third: I believe that any profits over and above such sum should, on some percentage basis, be divided between the capital used in the business and the employes engaged in the business.

"Fourth: I believe that in neither case should these profits be immediately withdrawn from the business; that they should be left in the business for a reasonable length of time, to protect and increase its financial strength and safety; that, in the case of capital, its share of these profits should be carried to surplus; that, in the case of employes, their share of these profits should be distributed to them in some form of security representing an interest in the business, and that each employe should be required to hold such security for a reasonable length of time, say three to five years.

"Fifth: I believe that the employes' share of these profits should be allotted to them as nearly as possible on the basis of the compensation they receive. Up to date, this has proved to be the best method."

The employer who objects to profit-sharing because he is making so much money "that he is afraid to let even his own employes know how much money he is making" was declared by the speaker to be "more than any other, responsible for the serious differences today existing between capital and labor for, with the growing intelligence of the masses, how can he expect such a situation to continue? Every year, yes, every day, it becomes clearer and clearer that such a condition will no longer be tolerated and must speedily pass away. Would it not be better for him to use some intelligent foresight and meet what clearly are to be the immediate future demands of public opinion?"

Mr. Perkins said that the history of the relations betwen labor and capital could be traced through the terms successively used to denote the man who worked for a wage and the man who paid the wage. First it was "owner and slave," then it became "master and man," today it is "employer and employe" and tomorrow, Mr. Perkins declared he believed "it must be 'partners'." In conclusion he said:

"Since the beginning of time no country has ever had such an opportunity to extend its trade, increase its prosperity and better the material condition of every one of its people as has the United States of America at this hour. The only factor missing is that of close coöperation here at home among ourselves. It seems inconceivable that we will fail to realize where our weakness lies and fail to adopt the one and only remedy for it. In the strenuous competition with the rest of the world that this country is on the eve of facing could we have a stronger weapon than complete coöperation between capital and labor at home?"

HISTORY OF STEEL IS A FASCINATING INDUSTRIAL STORY

Two Men, Working in Different Countries, Make Discovery at Same Time.

BOTH GET PATENTS IN U. S.

Patent Office Holds Kelly to Be the Inventor But World Gives Credit to Bessemer and Process is Named for Him; U. S. Makes Great Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—In view of the nation-wide attention now directed toward the strike of steel workers, the National Geographic society has issued a bulletin, based on a communication from William Joseph Showalter, concerning the making of steel, which he terms "industry's greatest asset." The fulletin follows:

"The story of Bessemer steel is one of the fascinating chronicles of the industrial world. It seem to have been one of those cases where two men working in different countries, each without knowledge of what the other was doing, reached the same conclusion about the same time. Both were granted American patents; but upon application for renewal, the Patent Office held Kelly to be the inventor. The world, however, gives the credit to Bessemer, and the process is known as the Bessemer process.

"Kelly was a maker of old-fashioned cooking pots and kettles. It is related that one day he was sitting in front of his furnace and observed a point of incandescence where there was no charcoal—only the metal and the air. This led him to contend that air alone would burn out the impurities from molten iron. When he developed his tilting converter, his engineer blew such a tremendous blast through the first charge that iron and all went up as sparks, to his discomfiture and the crowd's amusement He finally succeeded in getting the amount of air regulated, and poured out of his converter the first Bessemer steel. People said Kelly would soon be burning ice. Since his old converter was first used, billions of dollars' worth of steel has flowed out of the world's converters.

"Both Kelly and Bessemer were baffled by the problem of regulating the supply of air so that it would not burn out all the carbon, a little of which is essential to steel. Furthermore, their products frequently proved to be brittle, owing to the fact that the molten metal absorbed oxygen from the air blast. The first difficulty was solved eventually by the expedient of burning out practically all the carbon, then adding exactly the amount required for the specific quality of steel desired. The second difficulty was overcome through the addition of manganese to take care of the hurtful oxygen. The latter suggestion was the contribution of Robert F. Mushet, a Scotch steel maker. Gorausson, a Swedish ironmaster, had previously achieved the same results by using a pig iron initially rich in manganese. Thereafter underdone and overdone steel disappeared.

"To go into a great building where there is a battery of Bessemer converter is to see more heat than Dante ever pictured. A converter is a huge egg swung 'amidships' on trunnions. The great egg of steel lined with fire-brick has the top off. Some twenty tons of molten pig are poured into it, and then through some two hundred little holes in the bottom powerful engines pump in a stream of cold air. As the oxygen-laden air sweeps up through the molten iron, it touches the molten carbon and silicon, which constitute the impurities, and carries them away. Millions of red and white parks fill the air, as if some demon within the fiery fluid were giving a pyrotechnic performance. A thousand engines, with safety-vales hissing under tremendous pressure, have the voice of a zephyr in comparison. First the flame that pour forth is violet, then shades into orange, becomes a dazzling white, burning finally to a faint blue, which is a sign that all the impurities are gone.

"Then the blast ceases, the carbon that is necessary to replace the needed portions burnt out is added, the great brick and steel egg swings back to position, the carbon is mixed with the fervent fluid, and then the egg tips over on its side, and out of the top flows the liquid steel into a great ladle. When it is swung back into position, a man with colored glasses walks out over the converter and peers down into its white-hot depths to see if the heat from the last charge has melted away ony of the fire-brick lining. If it has, he hurls balls of putty-like clay down into the holes to stop them up, or sets a crew of workmen to patching the damaged shell. This done, the big egg swings back again, gets another charge of molten iron, and begins the process over again. The whole operation takes about 20 minutes—a ton of steel a minute. Bessemer steel is used for structural material, railroad rails, wire, and pipe.

"In 1900 there was twice as much steel produced in the United States by the Bessemer as by the open-hearth process. But with the rapid exhaustion of ores having the proper amounts of phosphorus for converter practice, the open-hearth furnace, which can use with equal success ores which contain either a large or a small amount of phosphorus, largely replaced the Bessemer converter."

COAL SALES IN GREENE

Include Transactions Up to $625 per Acre as the Consideration.

Several important sales of coal have taken place in Greene county during the past few days.

Miss Melissa Morris, of Waynesburg has sold a tract of 48 acres and Mrs. Curtin G. Morris, of Kirby, a tract of 50 acres, both in Whiteley township.

Morton Fordyce has sold a tract of 150 acres in Greene township and the heirs of B. A. Rinehart, deceased, have sold a tract in Greene township. This coal all was taken at good prices, which are not made public.

John Huffman, of Waynesburg, has sold a tract of about 278 acres of coal near Ten Mile, for $350 per acre. It is reported that a block of 1,000 to 1,500 acres of coal along North Ten Mile creek has been taken.

The Cumberland Coal company recently purchased 189 acres of coal from T. F. Kenner, of Whiteley; F. H. Keener of Carmichaels, and L. S. Keener of Morgantown, located at Willow Tree, in Greene township, for $625 per acre. They also purchased a tract of 80 acres from Sebastian Keener in Greene township, at $625 per acre, and a tract from him in Dunkard township at $400 per acre.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 4, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators.	Address
		MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	...	Adah ..... Westm'd-Fayette Coke Co...	Greensburg .....
293	293	Allison No. 1.. W. J. Rainey	New York .....
200	150	Allison No. 2.. W. J. Rainey	New York .....
142	142	American 1... Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co ...	Pittsburg .....
240	240	American 2.... Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co ...	Pittsburg .....
40	...	Anica ..... The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown .....
42	...	Bellevernon .. Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
20	...	Browning .... Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
205	105	Century .... Century Coke Co.	Brownsville .....
40	40	Champion .... Champion C'ville Coke Co..	Uniontown .....
357	...	Champion .... Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg .....
120	95	Crystal ..... Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
236	236	Dunbo ..... Reliance Coal & Coke Co....	Pittsburg .....
402	230	Donald 1 & 2. Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
160	...	Donald 3 .... Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
100	100	Edna ..... Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
32	...	Finley ..... Jas. Byrne & Co.	Uniontown .....
119	70	Garwood ..... Aetna-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville ....
58	42	Genuine ..... Genuine C'ville Coke Co. ..	Uniontown .....
200	175	Griffin No. 1.. Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
200	145	Griffin No. 2.. Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
210	210	Herbert ..... C'ville Central Coke Co ...	Pittsburg .....
45	...	Hillside ..... Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg .....
52	...	Hill Top ..... E. Connellsville Coke Co ..	Connellsville ....
194	134	Hoover ..... James H. Hoover	McClellandtown..
38	38	Hope ..... Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
196	95	Hustead ..... Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co..	Uniontown .....
260	136	Isabella ..... Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
24	...	Junior ..... Junior Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown .....
140	100	Katherine .... Union C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
220	...	Lafayette .... Atlas Coke Co	Helen.....
30	30	Leon ..... Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant ...
34	...	Liberty ..... Old Connellsville Coke Co. .	Smithfield .....
400	300	Lincoln ..... Lincoln Coal & Coke Co. ..	Scottdale .....
40	...	Little Gem ... The Bixler Coal & Coke Co..	Pittsburg .....
250	50	Low Phos ... C'ville Central Coke Co. ...	Pittsburg .....
34	34	Luzerne ..... Luzerne Coal & Coke Co...	Pittsburg .....
64	52	Marion ..... Southern C'ville Coke Co...	Uniontown .....
300	210	Mt. Hope .... Snowden Coke So.	Uniontown .....
100	22	Old Home .... W. J. Parshall	Unrontown .....
480	240	Orient ..... Orient Coke Co	Uniontown .....
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2. Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
72	72	Puritan No. 4. Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
101	...	Poland ..... Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg .....
120	...	Rich Hill ... Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co...	Outcrop .....
275	168	Royal ..... W. J. Rainey	New York .....
45	12	Russell ..... Russell Coal & Coke Co. ...	Smithfield .....
30	...	Sackett ..... H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co...	Smithfield .....
26	...	Sapper ..... Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown .....
375	300	Searight .... Taylor Coal & Coke Co.....	Uniontown .....
260	50	Shamrock .... Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
310	300	Sterling ..... Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
50	...	Sunshine 2 ... McClellandtown C. & C. Co...	McClellandtown..
400	200	Thompson 1.. Thompson C'ville Coke Co...	Pittsburg .....
400	260	Thompson 2.. Thompson C'ville Coke Co...	Pittsburg .....
320	253	Tower Hill 1.. Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co..	Uniontown .....
394	140	Tower Hill 2. Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co..	Uniontown .....
40	...	Virgie ..... Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale.....
500	210	Washington 1. Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson .....
500	210	Washington 2. Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson .....
76	...	Wineland .... Banning-C'ville Coke Co. ..	Uniontown .....
60	...	Winmore ..... Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown .....
36	...	Yukon ..... Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown .....
10,551	6,092		
		FURNACE OVENS.	
400	400	Alicia ..... Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alicia, Fay. Co...
120	...	Atcheson ..... Republic Iron & Steel Co...	Gans .....
100	...	Bridgeport .. H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
470	...	Brier Hill ... Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill .....
426	350	Buffington .... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
500	400	Colonial No. 1. H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
156	156	Colonial No. 3 H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
300	...	Colonial No. 4. H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
250	250	Dearth ..... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
500	...	Edenborn .... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
200	200	Fairbank .... Struthers Coal & Coke Co...	Fairbank .....
400	...	Footedale..... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
202	170	Geneva ..... McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, O. .....
200	...	LaBelle ..... Labelle Coke Co.	Labelle .....
462	...	Lambert ..... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
516	...	Leckrone ..... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
214	...	Martin ..... Republic Iron & Steel Co....	Youngstown, O...
30	...	Newcomer .... H. C. Frick Coke Co.....	Pittsburg .....
400	360	Republic .... Republic Iron & Steel Co....	Uniontown .....
350	...	Ronco ..... H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg .....
6,326	2,296		

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APPROPRIATION FOR COLLECTION OF COAL AND COKE STATISTICS

By the United States Geological Survey Is Being Urged Upon Congress by Secretary Lane.

Congress has been asked to appropriate $40,000 for the use of the United States Geological Survey in gathering data on coal and coke production, including a special inventory of the stocks of coal on hand and the requirements for the winter of 1919-20. The request for the funds is contained in a letter by Secretary of the Treasury Glass addressed to the president of the Senate transmitting a communication from Secretary of the Interior Lane on the subject. This is the item stricken from the Sundry Civil Bill last summer. It provides funds for obtaining statistics, including the work of compiling the weekly coal production report.

Secretary Lane in his letter points out that he had been urged by Senator Frelinghuysen, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee which is conducting hearings into the coal situation, to again ask for the appropriation and declares shown "the authorization of a special canvass of the country's fuel requirements to be amatter of real exigency."

The item which has been recommended for inclusion in the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, now pending in the Senate provides that the sum of $40,000 be appropriated for the "collection of coal and coke production, distribution and consumption statistics; for the collection, by the United States Geological Survey, of additional statistics of coal and coke production, distribution, and consumption, including a special inventory of present stocks of coal and requirements for the winter of 1919-20."

Belgium Wants Locomotives.

Belgium is reported to be inquiring for 400 locomotives and 20,000 freight cars; but equipment manufacturers say there is little hope of the business being accepted, owing to the long time credits demanded.

Bell 99. Tri-State 8.
Motor Sand
Yough Sand and Stone Company
DUNBAR, PA.

Summary Auditors Report.

AUDITORS REPORT OF THE School District of Perry Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, for the fiscal year ending July 6th, 1919, filed September 22, 1919, at No. 641 June term 1919, and unless an appeal be taken within thirty days the same will be confirmed absolutely.

Receipts	$67,392 02
Expenditures	66,816 28
Receipts over Expenditures..	$ 575 74
Resources.	
Cash on hand. $ 575 74	
Due from Collector 1,045.97	
Value of School Property 100,000.00	
	$101,621.71
Total indebtedness	$14,424.26
Due Collector on Taxes Collected	213.16

GEORGE E. RATHMELL,
Prothonotary.
25sept-3t-wwk

GERMANS UNDERBID

American Coke Producers on Orders From Consumers in Italy.

German cokemakers are taking coke orders from Italy which, American producers say, would have been placed in this country were it not for German competition. By reason of the low price of the German mark, German makers are able to quote prices which are exceedingly attractive, compared with those in this country, and in addition, they have the advantage of a much lower freight rate.

What price actually was paid, is not being divulged by the Italian buyers, but it is known that considerable German coke has been sold to Italy.

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PITTSBURG OFFICE: 2102 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
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ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

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The Weekly Courier.

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Founder and Editor, 1879-1914

K. M. SNYDER,
President.

JAS. J. DRISCOLL,
Sec'y and Treasurer Business Manager

JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor

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BUSINESS MANAGER James J. Driscoll Connellsville Pa.
PUBLISHERS The Courier Company, Connellsville Pa.
STOCKHOLDERS holding more than one per centum of the stock K. M. Snyder James J. Driscoll and R. A. Donegan all of Connellsville Pa.
JAMES J. DRISCOLL.
SWORN and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October 1919
J. B. KURTZ Notary Public

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1919.

LABOR REPUDIATES SYNDICALIST FOSTER AND HIS DOCTRINES

All true friends of labor—and that term includes the conservative level headed patriotic members of all the well administered trades unions as well as those employers whose relations with such unions have inspired confidence in their integrity and good intentions—have never been unduly alarmed over the possibility that the dangerous doctrines of Syndicalism as taught by Strike Leader Foster, would gain either sympathetic support or foothold among the rank and file of organized labor.

There has been too firm a faith in the saving grace of common sense which characterizes the genuine American worker to believe that he could be induced to give countenance to any such measures of violence as the Syndicalists urge be used to further the cause of unrest. The worst that has been feared is that the ignorant foreigners to whom this kind of rant appeals and among whom Foster has sought to secure support in his revolutionary program might be stirred to acts which being committed in the name of organized labor, would forever afterward reflect discreditably upon trade unionism as a whole.

That the confidence imposed in the sound judgment of the real workers in the ranks of labor has not been misplaced and that collectively they have repudiated Foster and all the hare brained theories he advocates as necessary to affect a revolution in labor is amply attested by the comment made in the current issue of the Pittsburg Labor Tribune the oldest and most conservative labor paper in America. In setting forth the reasons why the strike 'has practically fizzled out' the Tribune also tells why conservative mill men rejected Foster's strike order" and why they refuse to follow the Bolshevists. In this connection the Tribune says:

The skilled workmen have repudiated the activity of one William Z. Foster who is regarded as a discredited organizer from some isolated section in the west and whose knowledge of the industrial condition is merely theoretical. The skilled workmen contend that Foster has nothing to offer and without grievances and something for which to fight a strike is futile. Foster has been laboring in the district for almost a year but his meager knowledge of the industries and his inability to converse intelligently with mill workers has caused the latter to look upon him as a mere walking delegate and a creature over which mill men are puzzled as to whether he is an agent of the corporation or a creature really freighted with Bolshevism the kind of anarchy which is sweeping over Europe. His "radicalist" ethics is a compilation of the outburst of the radical red and his analysis of the general strike theory" in which he speaks of session of labor by the workers" and the disorganizing of the mechanism of capitalist society. This is the slush found in the propaganda of the I. W. W's who reached their zenith a year or two ago.

Foster is an enigma and reminds the casual observer of the lean and hungry Cassius" whose cold-blooded methods may astound a community and astonish an inquirer fed far with the cold indifference of this western freak.

Foster does not show ability of leadership and thus he has been rejected by the men in the mills and by the larger portion of the organizers who are heralded as being in harmony with the strike order.

The toilers have lost confidence and from the first rejected any entreaty to strike without the presentation of grievances which should have been submitted to the employer which might have been used as a basis for a lame excuse for refusing to work until the alleged complaint was met.

Foster cares nothing for grievances. He came here and his dark lantern methods have not appealed to the toilers in the Pittsburg district. The American workmen with the better element of the foreign speaking toilers have no use for Foster and his one man strike.

The Amalgamated Association has sunk its identity and all other trades unions have crept from beneath the load. Foster has assumed the role of leader while every toiler who is the head of a family owns a home and who respects his community looks upon Foster as a menace and the strike as a deplorable blunder.

The present strike is a one man affair with no reasonable grounds and lacking the essential facts which could earn public sympathy or mold favorable public opinion. Foster says they do not want anything. The strike is merely to create discord in the Pittsburg district. It is to spread the gospel of hate. It is to incite employe against employer. It is to disturb the harmony of peace and contentment. Foster has nothing to offer other than which he prints in Syndicalism. Every forward pace humanity has taken has been gained at the cost of untold suffering and loss of life and the accomplishment of the revolution will probably be no exception. But the prospect of bloodshed does not frighten the syndicalist worker as it does the parlor Socialist."

Thus Foster gives an inkling that Socialism lacks blood enough for him and he decries the latter with the utmost contempt. This has become revolting to the mill man and the lover of home, and Foster's red reason has lost the strike in the Pittsburg district.

This repudiation of Syndicalist Foster his methods and his doctrines, by an influential labor organ carries with it a valuable lesson and a timely caution to the trades union bodies. If they would retain the prestige they have rightfully won but of which they are in danger of losing through the attempted exploitation of organized labor by men of the Foster type they must not only unequivocally disavow every ism that is out of accord with clean cut steadfast Americanism but they must rid their ranks of the "borers from within." Organized labor has a great mission and a large responsibility in the restoration of peace time conditions in industry and business. It should therefore enter upon its task free of every handicap the Syndicalists I. W. W's or other radicalists would if given the opportunity impose upon it.

THE KIND OF DOCTRINE AMERICANS SHOULD PREACH

That was wholesome American doctrine Judge Buffington stated in the Philadelphia naturalization court the other day when he roundly denounced men of the type represented by Syndicalist Foster.

It is the kind of Americanism we need more to have uttered from the bench in the pulpit in the schools in the press and wherever men congregate and most of all do we need to have it implanted in the minds hearts and consciences of men in their daily association and duties as citizens.

There is no greater truth at the present moment than that declared by Judge Buffington when he said that Foster is the type of man who is causing all this unrest among the foreign born not only of this state but of the country.

Left to himself the average foreigner is not dispo ed to create disturbed conditions but remembering the tyranny and oppression to which he was subject in his native land he is quickly susceptible to influence such as the parlor Bolshevists in America bring to bear upon him when seeking his support in a movement like that being exploited by Foster.

Such a man therefore becomes as Judge Buffington has courageously said a most dangerous leader and a dangerous domestic enemy. Against such the red blooded American justice very wisely and with intense patriotism counseled the embryo citizens to beware. The man who tells you that no government is better than any sort of government said the judge the man who preaches anarchy and the man who is always kicking about the government is a domestic enemy and you should avoid him. If he doesn't like this country or the way it is governed he ought to get a passport and get out of it.

This is the kind of doctrine every American who is concerned about the preservation of our free institutions should practice as well as preach.

BOOTLEGGING

Acting Mayor Hoover's efforts to put a stop to bootlegging and other forms of illegal liquor selling should have the interested support and cooperation of all good citizens.

That Connellsville is acquiring the distinction of being a place where it is comparatively easy to obtain whisky—and this condition is drawing patronage from neighboring towns—is detracting rather too much from the city's credit to permit this and other forms of law violation to go on.

The presence on the streets of intoxicated men and the increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness is undeniable proof that liquor is being sold to a very considerable number of persons. To discover by whom it is being sold ought not to be a very difficult task if set about in the proper way and with a determination to ferret out the offenders.

Among persons informed as to conditions there are reputed to be a number of places where liquor can be obtained merely upon the payment of the price and that the dispensers are making the business the means of a very lucrative livelihood.

Citizens having a definite knowledge of the whereabouts or operation of the booze joints or the identity of those selling liquor from the pocket suit cases in the alleys or other secluded places or anywhere indoors or out should realize it as their obligation to give information to the officers that will lead to breaking up the practice. Failure to do so will be no less than lending encouragement to the violators of the law. At the same time the officers if awake to their duties and really concerned about requiring observance of the law ought to have no very great difficulty in accumulating evidence on their own account.

If the efforts to be made do not result in a repression of the traffic the conclusion of the public will be that somebody has failed in their duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS

President Wilson is admittedly a very sick man. His attending physicians frankly so declare and there is no reason to think they desire to do otherwise than state their opinion of his condition. In his illness the country will forget party lines differences of views on the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant and all other matters which held them apart from or out of sympathy with the President in matters of public policy. Now that he has been stricken by illness of a grave nature there will be an unstinted measure of sympathy go out to him and everywhere there will be the fervent wish felt if not always expressed that he will be restored to full health and vigor.

This feeling will perhaps be the stronger when it is realized that the President is the victim of over taxed nerve strength resulting from having attempted to carry upon his own shoulders the whole burden of responsibility in settling the issues involved by a conclusion of peace with Germany. Unwilling as he has been to divide the responsibility the tremendous task to which he had addressed himself has been more than any man no matter how rugged his constitution or how like steel his nerves can stand up under long without giving way to the crushing weight. This is apparently what has happened to President Wilson and he today is a sufferer from nerve fatigue one of the most tormenting afflictions to which man is subject.

"Every man who has known from personal experience what nerve exhaustion is" says a person who has felt its terrors "will have a profounder sympathy for President Wilson than it is possible for any human being who has not gone through that experience to have for one who has once known the meaning of nerve exhaustion knows of some of the horrors of Dante's Inferno."

Having to endure his very distressing form of illness it is probable that days weeks or even months will elapse before President Wilson has regained his health and strength. Meantime every citizen who is considerate of persons who suffer from any cause will have a sympathetic interest in the progress the President makes toward complete recovery.

MINE RESCUE AND FIRST AID HONORS

The Connellsville coke region has a just and proper pride in the records made by its representatives on the mine rescue and first aid teams which took part in the nation wide meet at Pittsburg in connection with the dedication of the new Bureau of Mines buildings.

Never before have so many mining sections of the country or so large a number of teams been engaged in friendly rivalry in the exemplification of the best methods of rendering aid and succoring victims of mine disasters. For these contests the best teams from the several sections had been selected and the elimination contests of the first day placed upon the judges the somewhat difficult task of choosing the teams of greatest proficiency as contestants in the final meet. Connellsville region teams in larger number than any other district easily made scores entitling them to participation in both the mine rescue and first aid tests in which they won their full share of honors in the finals on Wednesday.

For the splendid showing made the teams are deserving of very hearty congratulations by all persons interested in everything that pertains to the safeguarding of life and limb of the workers underground. To properly fit themselves for these tests the individual members of the teams their captains and instructors have expended a very considerable amount of time and effort. Willingly as they have thus served the cause of humanity the fine thing about it all has been the spirit of the men forming the teams. Anxious of course to win honors for their teams in the instruction and training they have been more concerned about perfecting themselves in the special tasks falling to men who render aid to injured fellow workmen or in cases of explosions fires and other disasters undertake the danger work of rescuing those whose lives are imperilled.

While the plants and companies which the winning teams represented have especial occasion to rejoice at the records made in the big meet the whole region is gratified to know that its workers have set standards of skill in mine rescue and first aid which wellnigh approach perfection and which other teams in subsequent contests will have to strive hard to equal.

SOLDIERS' BONUS PLANS

There is sound common sense in the suggestion of The American Legion that Congress defer action on all proposed soldiers bonus bills until the ex service men have themselves considered the subject and agreed upon a recommendation.

A multiplicity of plans have been proposed by members of Congress some of which beget suspicion that certain of our statesmen are more concerned about catering to the veterans than they are influenced by a desire to have the whole matter handled in accord with the temper and views of the soldiers themselves. Under the circumstances consideration of the proposition as a whole can be greatly simplified and a wiser decision reached if action be delayed until the wishes of the men are known.

There has been a strong sentiment throughout the country in favor of a more substantial recognition being given the men who served their country in its hour of need no less than a feeling that the United States can not afford to be and should not be less generous and appreciative than other nations forming the Allied group during the war. This sentiment and feeling has not been fostered by the returned soldiers who in the main have been averse to discussing the subject. It is among citizens generally that the impression has steadily grown that the least the government can do is to provide a way or means whereby to more adequately compensate the men for the sacrifices they made and to serve as a more complete measure of a nation's gratitude.

But the men themselves should first have the privilege of indicating their wishes in the matter.

"COMMERCIAL" EVANGELISM.

The objection to commercial evangelism which Bishop Berry voiced at the Methodist Episcopal conference in Uniontown is not the first expression by this eminent churchman on the subject nor is he alone in the opinion he holds. Several years ago and repeatedly since Bishop Berry has spoken very plainly in disapproval of this one time more or less popular form of evangelization.

In reaching the conclusion he has on this matter Bishop Berry and others who share his views has very probably been guided by his own observations and the experiences of churches in his care as to the results following professional evangelistic campaigns. He very clearly states that the cost of a campaign conducted by a commercial evangelist and his highly organized staff has been out of proportion to the results. Moreover the commercial evangelist is so prone to cast slurs upon and to ridicule church workers that the cause of religion in a community is often hindered rather than helped. Further the work of the commercial evangelist has been found to lack permanence. He draws big crowds to whose emotions he makes a stronger appeal than to their reason and convictions, hence the percentage of so called conversions which develop into active church members is usually very small. It has often been found that a very sharp reaction follows a period of excitement such as accompanies a revival conducted by a commercial evangelist which requires considerable time to overcome.

Bishop Berry therefore believes as many laymen and preachers do that if the amount of energy expended in a campaign and the amount of money the commercial evangelist diverts from the community to himself were used in furthering the work of the local congregation much better results would be obtained. And finally the observant shepherd of Methodism in Eastern Pennsylvania commends to the churches of the brotherhood generally as the preferred method of adding to their number that his be done after the manner followed by the Apostles of the early day who added to the church daily instead of employing plans which in this more practical age have proven to be of doubtful utility if not also unscriptural.

"TEAM WORK" AMONG THE CHURCHES

To work out a thorough going plan of cooperation between the evangelical churches in North America in their educational and missionary programs at home and abroad is the task to which the Interchurch World Movement is to be addressed. It is a large undertaking but one that the needs of the times demand be entered upon as a means of better adapting the principles and practices of cooperative effort to the new problems by which the churches are confronted as they take up the burden of helping to re-make the world.

The purpose of the movement is not the elimination of denominationalism much as he that is to be deplored that 11,000,000 Protestant church members of the United States are divided and subdivided into 170 different sects with churches here and there all over the land often overlapping or duplicating and sometimes antagonizing one another's efforts in certain communities. It is realized however that these denominations have many features in common that they have the same goal. But it is believed more and more that only is a united and cooperative effort can they exert their greatest influence.

With a view to ascertaining the conditions in different communities with respect to church equipment by which they are being served—whether in sufficient to supply the needs of the population or so much in excess of these needs that they have assumed a competitive character—a complete survey is to be made county by county. Fayette county constitutes a district and an organization under the leadership of a Connellsville pastor is to conduct the survey.

When the exact facts have been thus ascertained each community and region will be apprised and the whole task of the church put in clear light and proper proportion. In other words there is to be what might be termed a stock taking of the religious plant and equipment of the whole country in order that the leaks and waste in administration of the enterprise may be detected and stopped. With this information available it will be possible to affect a better distribution of church work so that the existing disproportion or duplication in one community and unchurched communities elsewhere will be remedied.

In short it is intended to apply an efficient and coordinated plan to the solution of the great problems which is the mission and duty of the churches as a collective body to solve. The success or failure of the whole effort will depend upon the cooperation or lack of it among the churches. The results will prove whether they are less selfish in their desire to further the Kingdom of Christ on earth through team work than they are anxious to further their individual church or denominational interests by their own unaided efforts.

NO DEMORALIZATION OF THE COKE TRADE

The ability of the coke trade to withstand hard knocks has been well demonstrated during the first two weeks of the steel strike. Ordinarily anything like so general a cessation of activity at the furnaces as followed from the walkout of the day laborers would have had a demoralizing effect upon the coke trade. Naturally it has been much disturbed by strike conditions but very much less than was expected.

There has of course been a very sharp falling off in demand from furnaces and shipments to some districts having been practically suspended. Production has dropped but only about 29 per cent during the first six days of the strike. But although many furnaces have ceased to take coke other markets have opened up export trade has taken on larger proportions coal shipments are active and generally speaking the fuel industry of the region has been less severely injured than some of the more timid in the trade feared it would be.

To the wise forehanded policy of the operators in determining to keep production within the limits of demand as far as practicable belongs much of the credit for the preservation of the stability of the coke market. The strike having plainly reached its zenith insofar as relates to the power of the leaders to further cripple the steel industry the coke trade may be said to have already suffered its heaviest blow. There will very probably be further curtailment of production and the region may operate on a slow schedule while the strike is on but all danger from demoralization of the trade may be said to have passed. There are fewer offerings of coke and prices have been shaded somewhat but both of these conditions are certain to undergo a change as soon as production is brought into closer relation to demand. There is therefore no occasion for alarm at the outlook.

The Westmoreland judgeship fight go into the H. C. L. class all right.

NEED TO THINK SOBERLY

The fact that the churches and Sunday schools are engaged in a series of rallies certainly has not escaped the attention of those who are not ordinarily attendants at either and may have prompted the inquiry. Why the rally?

Accustomed as the public generally has been to the drives as developed during the war and so habituated to thinking in terms of money any special effort of a body or organization of any kind which does not have for its prime purpose the raising of money is regarded by some persons as more or less aimless and certainly not of much utility. But to people associated with the work of the churches the rally is not without distinct aim and object neither is it futile even if the results achieved are not all that were expected.

It has been the experience of practically every church body and auxiliary that the war very seriously interrupted the usual course of church work. Attendance dropped off both through the entry into the service of scores and scores of young men and a steadily growing indisposition upon part of those left behind to keep up their church going habits. Incidentally the automobile has been a factor in cutting down the average attendance at church services owners of cars yielding to the temptation to spend the day in this form of recreation instead of at church.

Recognition of these facts and conditions has prompted church workers to provide something to stimulate attendance. To what extent the rallies will serve the purpose remains to be seen but that there is need for renewed church activity on the part of individual members they will no doubt be the first to admit.

If men will but take time to consider the situation says our much esteemed contemporary the Latrobe Bulletin in discussing this question the conclusion must inevitably be that the church today constitutes one of the chief bulwarks against Bolshevism. It constitutes one of the chief mediums making for social progress along well ordered and established lines. It represents the nation's chief reliance against the materialism which the radical socialist would have prevail against the chaos which would follow from the downfall of religious principles.

As one of the very foundation stones of the life of the nation the church stands and for this one reason if for no other it should command the support and the respect and the service of every citizen who has the least solicitude regarding the future of America.

If the church should go and that for which the church stands should go there would be no America left. Think of it.

And the church must think and think seriously of the duty it has before it of implanting and nourishing in the hearts of men the true ideal of Christian Americanism. If these are not fostered and strengthened neither the church nor the nation will be left. Of that we need to think even more soberly.

PLAY SAFE BY MAKING SAFE.

The verdict of a jury making an award in the amount of $1,250 as damages to a resident of Connellsville who was injured by tripping and falling over a piece of pipe or a valve which protruded above the pavement directs attention to the necessity that exists for the municipal authorities to be constantly on the lookout for the removal of conditions which if not remedied constitute a menace to the safe use of the streets and sidewalks in the city.

The verdict rendered in this case was evidently in accord with the facts as it was entirely in accord with the law which places upon the municipality the responsibility for damages in case of the injury of persons through causes which it is the obligation of the authorities to remove or cause to be removed. Many citizens have observed the existence in various parts of the city of conditions very much similar if not exactly similar to those which existed on the street where the plaintiff in the case in question was injured. While the primary responsibility rests with the careless workman who installs or repairs gas or water connections the legal responsibility rests with the city it being the duty of the department of public safety to see that such menaces to the safety of travelers on the streets or pedestrians on the sidewalks are eliminated. If the unsafe condition exists in the sidewalk the city can in turn proceed against the property owner if the city is held for damages in court but the injured parties have every right under the law to look to the municipality for damages.

The property owner cannot evade final responsibility for his or her neglect or refusal to have the danger removed even if the city is held for damages by a jury's verdict. But in the street proper all the responsibility rests upon the city. If a workman leaves a street in a dangerous condition or performs his work in such manner that a danger arises it is the duty of the city in either case to cause it to be removed or remedied. Failing in this the city is liable for such damages as a jury may deem proper to award.

The better way and the cheaper is for both the property owners and the city to play safe by seeing that side walks and streets are made safe.

But Told It at Last

Boston Transcript

A woman can't keep a secret declared a mere man.

"Oh I don't know," retorted he lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was 24."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for 15 years she comes pretty near to knowing how to keep it."

As Most Juries Are

Buffalo Commercial

A jury recently had to inquire into the cause of a suicide. After sitting through the evidence the twelve men retired and after deliberating returned with the following verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."

There can be no more mistaking of the attitude of the members of The American Legion with respect to would be revolutionists here at home than there was of their attitude against those who would be world destructionists in Europe. This has been made so plain that all Syndicalists and I. W. W. fools though they be can read as they run to cover. The Legion will not participate in disputes between capital and labor but it will and does stand unalterably for the maintenance of law and order as the action of its first state convention at Harrisburg served upon trouble makers of the Foster type.

The Connellsville to Farmington road boosters are beginning to discover the value of friends at court.

It required but very little investigation to discover that radicals and reds responsible as factors were at the bottom of the riotous disturbances in Helena Ark just as others of their kind have been at the bottom of similar trouble elsewhere. Isn't it about time to place a ban on this bunch?

Whether Syndicalist Foster has changed his views on the revolutionary propaganda or not really matters very little. Change of heart is the thing that counts with the public.

You can no more guess what a jury's decision will be on a damage award than you can predict any other kind of a verdict.

The settlement of the British railroad strike is another proof that the workers in industry are not as ready or willing to be stamped into revolution and anarchy as some of the apostles of the direct action believe.

The public will be gratified at the later and more cheering news from the White House.

Syndicalist Foster had an opportunity yesterday to hear how destruction of society abolition of wages system sabotage and fetish of bloodshed as suicide and their revolutionary doctrines sound when read by an unsympathetic investigation committee. Like the typical parlor Bolshevist this erstwhile squirmed and twisted in an attempt to show that he had changed his mind. But he has not changed the public's view as to the character of the first stage of the revolution the Syndicalists are attempting to inaugurate.

The Leisenring No. 1 mine rescue team came so near winning first honors in the final meet and piled up so high a score that it need feel no chagrin over the result.

The king business is somewhat out of style the world at large these days but it will never be out of style in America to give a hearty welcome to a king who is as much a man as King Albert of Belgium.

Nobody has an object to application of working both ends against the middle plan to the construction of the Connellsville to Farmington highway even if the method be not generally approved.

The death of Joseph I. Stader removes another of our valued citizens whose activities and interests were so intimately related to the city's progress and growth. Willing at all times to assist in every public movement or effort that was designed to magnify the importance of Connellsville or to maintain its record as a live patriotic and generous community he could always be depended upon to do his full share. Of many estimable qualities as a man he enjoyed the esteem of his associates and a large circle of friends. His passing therefore becomes another of the losses the community is from time to time called upon to sustain.

With the bootleggers adhering firmly to their prices what hope has the helpless consumer of bringing down the cost of liquoring up?

Turning the clock back as several persons did yesterday morning was not so much an evidence of slowness as it was a desire to be right up with the times.

And the coke region first aid and mine rescue teams showed 'em how it was done alright.

Now it is Arkansas that comes to the rescue of the South in preserving its proud lynching record.

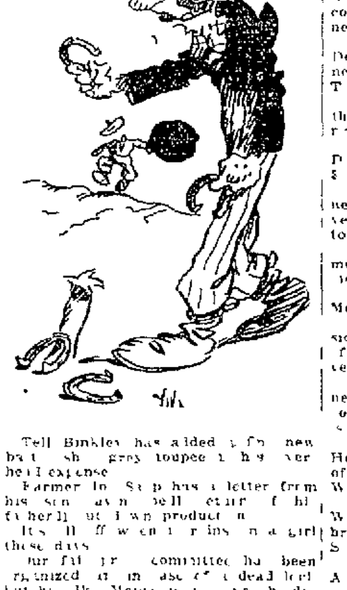
In denouncing Syndicalist Foster as a dangerous domestic enemy Judge Buffington has merely confirmed the decision of the conservative and loyal labor unionists.

To make sure that the South will not lose prestige as the center of the lynching industry Georgia and South Carolina have been striving to surpass the recent records made by Alabama and Arkansas.

Over in Lisbon Portugal the Syndicalists are parading and shouting Long live Anarchy. They would be doing the same thing here if Revolutionist Foster could get all his theories into working order.

Perhaps the services of the Cincinnati Reds can now be enlisted in getting the League of Nations ... ue.

AbeMartin



Tell Binkley has added a fine new bat ... grey toupee at his own ver... heavy expense.

Farmer Jo... has a letter from his son ... bell ... hi... father ... own product...

It's ... when ... a girl these days.

...committee has been organized ... case of a dead ... but he ... Mopes is ... to ...

Tinky ... to ... take his rum with it ... have.

If ... the ... party.

Mr ... Peters wealthy aunt has promised to get him a ... job if he'll give school another term.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier

FRIDAY OCTOBER 11 1889

The detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 5 1889 shows a total of 14,110 ovens in the region of which 13,634 are in blast and 476 idle with an estimated production of 1 2,60 tons.

Marriage licenses are issued in ... to the following: Henry ... of Greensburg and Elizabeth Rosenberg New Haven; Abraham Snyder and Anna Show... both of Saltlick township; Patrick J. Harvey and Mary Nichol both of Leisenring; Charles R. Cameron New Haven and Emma Shellenberger Connellsville; Alva Orbin and Elizabeth Dull both of Broad Ford; John J. Varner and Effie Harbaugh both of Ohiopyle; Dr. G. W. Gallagher New Haven and Sarah Johnson ... ; William J. ... and Mary J. ... ; J. Tissue ... Ohiopyle.

The family of ... New Haven is ... the advent of a son.

Miss Kate ... building a ... the office occupied by Squire Cooper in First street New Haven.

J. P. H... an employe of Kell... summoned to Butler on account of the death of his mother.

Thomas D. Newmyer and others cut a bee tree on the David ... farm south of the borough and get 50 pounds of honey.

George Christ coat maker for J. F. Sercross the tailor is severely burned about the hands when he drops a ... into a pail of water which spills over him.

Dr. J. J. Singer's four children are down with scarlet fever and in a serious condition. A child of Mathew Hopwood ill with diphtheria.

The foundation of the Miner's Cottage State hospital is complete. The weather permitting the building will be completed by December 1.

The Connellsville Flint Glass company is finishing an order for 6,400 dozen shades and centers. The large ... has ... booked for a New York concern.

Burgess ... instructs Constable St. Clair to start a crusade on candy and cigar stores which keep open on Sunday. The burgess orders that all be required to close.

Miss Kate Williams of New Haven and John W. Hensel are married at Greensburg.

William J. Kurtz Post of the Grand Army attend the funeral of William Parkhill at Laurel Hill.

W. H. Trader of St. Joseph Mo comes to Connellsville to visit relatives and friends his first trip in 31 years.

S. F. Morgart returns from Missouri after spending two weeks at the bedside of his sick father.

J. W. Beattie late superintendent of the Wheeler coke plant goes to Alabama where he will reside.

Miss Nellie Hogg of New Haven is a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Nellie Paul of Pittsburg and Francis Hebb ... of New York.

Miss ... Fee a local teacher sings at the Greene county teacher institute.

J. H. Williamson better known as Hibbs and his family of Denver ... visit in Connellsville. William ... who is a native of Connellsville is now engaged in the real estate business at Denver.

W. A. Oliver goes to Denver Col as representative of Division 50 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Connellsville.

The three year old daughter of Frank Pierce dies of diphtheria.

Mrs. Jeannette Templeton wife of William Templeton dies at the age of 4...

FRIDAY OCTOBER 6, 1899

The detailed report of the Connellsville Coke trade for the week ending September 30 1899 shows a total of 19,0 6 ovens in the region of which 17,963 are in blast and 1,113 idle with an estimated output of 159,348 tons.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown include the following: Lloyd Shallenberger Owensdale and Lucy Anderson Vanderbilt; John Stamis and Mary Ansley both of Vanderbilt; Joseph Wright and Nancy Johnson both of Leisenring; John Colden Mount Braddock and Anna Taylor Percy; Chas. ... West Newton and Katherine F... Connellsville; Herler B. Moore and Sarah Parshall Vanderbilt.

Invitations are issued to the wedding of Miss Mary Newcomer of Lower Tyrone township and I. G. Schell of Connellsville.

William McCormick of Peelsville Ind is a guest at the home of his son Jerome McCormick of West Fayette street. Mr. McCormick formerly resided in Connellsville but in 1853 he emigrated to Indiana where he has since been following the fortunes of the farmer. After an absence of 46 years he meets very few familiar faces. The change in faces ... is ... though ... the growth of the place.

Rev. John I. Allured former pastor of the South Connellsville Evangelical church but ... located in Salt ... is transferred to a charge in ... county.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 1 1909

The detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending September ... shows a total of 38,5.. ovens in the region of which 32,097 are in blast and 5,467 idle with an estimated production of 418,956 tons.

William Young ... brakeman is killed and J. W. Wem... George Wingard and William Knapsnyder ... of Rockwood are injured in a series of accidents on the Connellsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

James W. Buttermore and ... Sack ... acquire a tract of 103 acres of coal and ... mine at ... station near Uniontown.

Miss Elizabeth ... Clark of Wyoming Del is elected librarian of the Carnegie Free Library to succeed Mrs. M. T. Daugh resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Vance celebrate the ...th anniversary of their marriage at their home in Cedar avenue.

The livery stable of A. D. Frair Dawson is burned with a loss of $ 000.

Albert J. Scuter ... a ... of Connellsville a student at Harvard university dies of heart trouble in a Boston hospital.

Mrs. Vah... Hall 7. years old the mother of L. C. Hall of Connellsville ... at ... home in Greene county.

Samuel G. Maltz of Wheeler dies in Mercy hospital Pittsburg.

Women's Foreign and Home Missionary society of the Pittsburg synod of the Lutheran church closes a convention here.

Contract is closed by Dunlap Connellsville coke company for sale of coke at $2.8.. ton. Three dollar coke is said to be in sight.

Miss Irene McCartney and J. Howard Henderson are married at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McCartney Fairview avenue.

Miss Mary Edith Simmons and Lindsay Warren are married at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Simmons ... town.

A daughter is born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. ... brown of Dawson.

A Sure Way to Reduce H. C. L.

Johnstown Democrat

One way to cut the high cost of living is to starve the consumer. The fewer consumers the less the demand. The less the demand the lower the price.

APOPLEXY PROVES FATAL QUICKLY TO JOSEPH L. STADER

Well Known Funeral Director Dies Within Three Hours After Being Stricken.

WAS VERY WIDELY KNOWN

Came of Family of Undertakers and In Long Residence Here Had Attained Enviable Reputation; Successful, Too, in Other Lines of Endeavor.

Stricken with apoplexy just after he had arisen from bed on Friday at 8:30 o'clock, Funeral Director Joseph L. Stader, one of the leading men in that line of business in Western Pennsylvania, was dead within less than three hours. The end came at 11:10 o'clock at his apartments in the Soisson theater building in West Crawford avenue. He was 51 years old.

Without the least warning came the fatal blow. During the summer Mr. Stader may have been fatigued by close application to his work, but there was no indication of failing health. He attended to his usual office duties yesterday, supervised the arrangements for a funeral and retired as usual last night.

For a half hour or so after he was stricken, Mr. Stader was conscious, but had lost the use of his left side and power of speech. Soon after 9 o'clock he lapsed into unconsciousness, in which state he remained until death came. All members of the family but his daughter, Miss Angela, who had gone to Washington, Pa., to visit a friend, were at the bedside as were Drs. H. J. Coll and J. L. Junk.

Few funeral directors in this part of the country enjoyed a larger business than Joseph L. Stader. Few had a wider acquaintance. Few had more friends than he. He came of a family of funeral directors. His grandfather, Francis Stader, was engaged in the business at Latrobe. The latter's son, F. J. Stader, father of J. L. Stader, succeeded him. Under the direction of the father, J. L. learned the business and in turn he had brought up a son, Francis J., young man of this city, in the business.

Joseph Leander Stader was born at Latrobe on January 19, 1869, a son of Francis J. and Matilda E. Henry Stader. He attended school at St. Vincent's academy for a short time and then, at the age of 15, became associated with his father, growing up in the business. He continued with his father until July, 1892, when he came to Connellsville.

In that year Mr. Stader engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in the Soisson building where Artman's store now is. After a year there he moved across the street to the Wilkey building, later locating in the building which stood where the Yough Trust company's banking building now is. In 1910 he purchased the building at the corner of Crawford avenue and Meadow lane in which the business has since been conducted.

For a number of years, Mr. Stader was engaged in the livery business. In 1903 he bought the stables of the late Joseph Mervis. The advent of the automobile more or less affected the livery business and this coupled with the demands on his time for other affairs prompted him to dispose of the livery end. Little by little he had disposed of his stock until a year ago nothing remained.

During the war boom Mr. Stader invested in coal in the Indian Creek valley. At the time of his death he was president of the Stader Coal company with operations in that valley. He also was president of the South Connellsville Lumber company.

Besides the three-story building in which he conducted his business Mr. Stader owned that to the rear across Church place and extending to Fairview avenue. He also owned the McCoy springs farm of 147 acres in which he took great pride and where he and his family spent their summers.

In October, 1894, Mr. Stader was married to Miss Caroline Soisson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Soisson. To the union were born three children, all surviving. They are Francis J., who is associated in the funeral directing business; Miss Angela and Leo at home. The widow also survives, together with four brothers: John F. Stader, a funeral director at Latrobe; James B. Stader, assistant treasurer of the Yough Trust company, Connellsville; Victor B. Stader, in the furniture business at Latrobe, and Hilary B. Stader, a funeral director at Jeannette.

The deceased was a member of Youghiogheny Council of the Knights of Columbus, Connellsville Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Catawba Trail of the Order of the Iroquois and the Grand Fraternity. He also was a member of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church.

HIGH AVERAGE IN D. T. H. S.

Daily Attendance First Month 224 Out of Total of 238 Students.

An average daily enrollment of 224 was recorded in the Dunbar township high school at Leisenring for the first month, ending on Monday of this week, according to figures given out by Principal W. E. Tiebout. The total enrollment for the month was 232.

The term began on Monday but owing to the dismissal of the school for a day during the Dawson fair the month was pushed into the fifth week. The attendance is considerably larger than last year.

Reports from Supervising Principal R. K. Smith indicate that the eighth grades throughout the township are large this year, augering well for the high school next term.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

MISS EDITH MORTON, LOCAL TEACHER, DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Sister of Captain Robert Morton Succumbs at 10 O'clock Thursday Night.

Death last Thursday at 10 o'clock brought to an untimely end the career of Miss Edith Martha Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morton and member for several years of the teaching corps of the public schools of the city. For the last four days her death had been expected almost at any time. While the disease which caused her death, diabetes, had gripped her long ago, it was not until last Sunday that her condition became alarming. Friday, though not feeling at all well, she taught her classes in the South Side schools as usual. Saturday she was about as usual. Part of Sunday she spent on the porch. Sunday night she became very much worse and since that time there had been no hope at all for her recovery. Since Tuesday she had been unconscious, except for short periods.

At the time of her death, Miss Morton was teacher in Grade 6 of the South Side schools. She began teaching in the fall of 1913. Graduating from the Connellsville high school with the class of 1912, Miss Morton entered Slippery Rock Normal in the fall of that year and the following June was graduated. She was elected to a position in the local schools and entered upon her work in September.

In March, 1918, Miss Morton resigned to accept a position in the department of the alien property custodian in Washington. In June her brother, Captain Robert S. Morton, died and she came home, remaining a month. At the end of that time she returned to the capital. At the opening of the 1918 term of school she returned and resumed her school work. The last summer she spent in Washington, returning again for the opening of the school term.

Miss Morton's is the second death among the members of the 1912 class of the Connellsville high school. Milton L. Bishop was killed in France while on duty with Company D, 110th Infantry.

Miss Morton was born in Pittsburg 26 years ago last March 8. The family came to Connellsville 14 years ago and had since resided here. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church. Besides her father and mother she is survived by a sister, Miss Margaret, and a brother, Walter.

Miss Morton was popular whereever she went. At class reunions at Slippery Rock, she was several years noted the distinction of being the most popular girl in the class. She was an accomplished musician and the possessor of a contralto voice of richness and volume. She sang in the First Presbyterian church choir for a number of years and appeared in musical productions and concerts at various times.

Funeral services were conducted at the home at 505 South Pittsburg street Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with Rev. J. L. Proudfit, her pastor, officiating.

NO BOND ISSUE

Somerset Commissioners Vote Down Road Loan.

The voters of Somerset county will not be called upon to pass on the question of bonding the county in the amount of $1,000,000 for road improvements at the coming November election.

This was settled when the proposition was voted down by Commissioners Glessner and Miller. Commissioner Shockey voted in favor of submitting the question to the voters.

The action of the commissioners followed a meeting of the County Good Roads Association held Friday afternoon, at which it was resolved that in case the bond proposition was adopted by the people $600,000 of the money should be used in improving the following highways. Route 50, Somerset to Confluence; Route 52, Stoyestown to Somerset; Route 59, Berlin, to White Horse; Route 222, Windber to Bedford county line.

DUNBAR WELCOME HOME

M. P. Church Class Honors Men Who Served in War.

A home-coming welcome was given soldier boys by members of the Methodist Protestant church in Dunbar, Thursday, attended by more than 500 friends and relatives of the veterans. In song and in story the names of the "vets" were glorified. A musical program was given by the choir, assisted by the orchestra of the Connellsville Methodist Protestant church. Burgess A. R. Duncan of Dunbar was soloist of the evening. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Lieutenant John L. Robinson of Uniontown and Rev. Bolton of Dunbar.

Following the musical entertainment, the "vets" were treated to an oyster supper, given in the basement of the church by the ladies of the congregation. During the feast many experiences were related by the soldiers.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Among School Children To Be Carefully Guarded Against.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 2.—Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, has sent notices to all boards of school directors, on how to control and prevent communicable diseases, with orders that they be enforced.

The suggestions outline sanitation of schoolrooms, duties of the parent in allowing sick children to attend schools and functions of the truant officers in hunting down all cases of absentism in order to learn where the hidden cases of communicable diseases might be. Special stress is laid upon the importance of reporting any sickness of school children.

Have You Coal Land for Sale?

If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

TRIPS OVER PIPE VALVE; CITY MUST PAY WOMAN $1,250

Agreement Reached in Suit of Miss Sullivan For Injuries in Fall.

ACTION IS BEGUN IN 1915

Efforts to Make Settlement at Various Times Prove Futile, Though Plaintiff Might Have Consented to Smaller Sum Than One Family Made.

In the case wherein Miss Anna Sullivan of Edna street, Connellsville, sued the city of Connellsville for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by tripping and falling over a pipe valve protruding above the surface of the street, a verdict for $1,250 was returned Thursday afternoon in common pleas court in Uniontown, by agreement of counsel.

The accident which resulted in the suit occurred on Sunday morning, October 10, 1915, Miss Sullivan had been to mass at the Immaculate Conception church and was returning home at the time. According to the statement in the case she was severely and permanently injured.

The action was originally begun by Attorney J. Kirk Renner. Efforts were made at various times to secure a settlement but they were futile. When Mr. Renner became assistant city solicitor he withdrew from the case and Attorney John Duggan, Jr., took it up. At one time, it is said, a settlement could have been affected for a sum much smaller than the award of yesterday.

Damages of from $3,000 to $8,000 are due the Welker estate from the Pennsylvania Railroad company by reason of seizure of property of the estate to the north of the railroad depot in Connellsville for yard extension, according to witnesses testifying in an action on trial before Judge E. H. Reppert. The case is in the form of an appeal from the award of viewers. By clipping off the rear end of the property the railroad company greatly reduced its value, according to the contention of the Welker estate, making it unsuitable for an industrial or warehouse site for which it is contended it was admiraly suited.

Assailing the character and reputation of his daughter, George W. Riley, of Wheeler, convicted during the September session of criminal court, of intimacy with Lydia May Riley, last Thursday filed supporting reasons to his motion for a new trial. The aged father contends that since the trial he has discovered evidence which will change the result of the verdict. He sets forth that his daughter testified in the trial that she had not kept company with other men but that he is now prepared to prove that she was intimate with others.

Two motions for new trials were also submitted in common pleas court. N. E. Murphy, of North Union township, supports his action for a new trial by setting forth that the jury did not allow him credits admitted by the plaintiff in the action against him by Mrs. Alice Wright in which a verdict of $340.88 in favor of Mrs. Wright was returned. J. C. Greg asked for a retrial of the damage case instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth Provins on the ground of error by the court.

Because virtually all evidence submitted had its origin during the lifetime of the defendant, Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen sustained a motion for a compulsory non-suit in the case of Jane L. Wood against the estates of J. S. Douglas and H. W. Franks. The suit was entered to collect rent for the Mountain restaurant in South street, owned by the Wood heirs but handled by the Douglas real estate agency.

Thirty-eight aliens who had served their adopted country during the world war took the oath of citizenship yesterday and became nationals of the United States. The session of naturalization court was held in court room number one before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen.

VERDICT FOR DEFENSE

West Penn Wins Suit Brought By Martin McIntyre.

A verdict for the defendant, the West Penn Railways company, was returned Thursday afternoon in the suit in which Martin McIntyre of Connellsville sought to recover $25,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained when he was run down by a trolley car in Crawford avenue, Connellsville, in 1913.

Two hours and a half were required by the jury to decide against Martin McIntyre in his suit for damages against the West Penn Railways company. The verdict was returned after litigation dating back to 1913 when the accident occurred. The case had been previously tried but the jury was unable to agree and was discharged after 16 hours of deliberation. A motion by the defendant to enter judgment on the whole record was overruled by the court at that time and the case listed for retrial. The case was called for trial last Thursday and the verdict was returned a week later almost to the hour.

McIntyre claimed that he was run down by the trolley while standing in Crawford avenue after the trucks had left the track. The defense contended that it was through his own negligence that he was injured claiming that he attempted to board the moving car and that in so doing his foot caught in the truck. The foot was crushed and McIntyre lost several of his toes as a result of the accident.

Miner Injured.

James Grace of Tower Hill is at the Uniontown hospital suffering from injuries sustained in an accident in the mines there.

SERVICE MEN GET THE PREFERENCE FOR CENSUS-TAKING JOBS

Arrangements Made by Which They and Their Families Are First Choice.

Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines will be employed as far as possible by the government in taking the 1920 census. The United States Civil Service Commission issued the following call to the War Department today:

"Nearly 90,000 persons will be engaged in the work of collecting the facts and figures about Uncle Sam's gigantic family after January 2, 1920, as that is the date set for beginning the enumeration of the population of the United States. In this project nearly 80,000 workers will be engaged in field work, while the balance will comprise the Washington office force, where the tabulation, classification and statistical work will be done from the information secured from representatives of the census bureau in the field.

"In this, as in every other government activity, soldiers, sailors and marines will be given preference in appointments. This is accomplished by giving all service men preference on the eligible list of the Civil Service register. The majority of the appointments of the census bureau are governed by the Civil Service rules and regulations and the Civil Service Commissioner announces an examination for census bureau clerks on October 18 and November 15."

This is made possible as a result of the veteran preferance bill recently passed by congress which gives precedence in original appointments in clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the government in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to honorably discharged service men, or their widows, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors or marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are.

The office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War has issued this bulletin:

"Ex-service men who desire such appointments should make inquiry at the local Board of Examiners of the Civil Service in their city, where full information will be obtained. There are 3,000 of these boards, one in nearly every city of the United States. Men living in communities where there are no boards should write the nearest one or to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. These boards have a complete list of all Civil Service positions, and are posted up to date on all changes."

PRESBYTERIANS PLAN NEW ERA WORK FOR COMING SEVEN MONTHS

"Loyalty" the Slogan and Subject for Study During October; Inspiring Addresses.

At a meeting of the New Era Institute of the Uniontown district of the Presbyterian church in the Second Presbyterian church in Uniontown, plans were made for the New Era movement for the next seven months.

Rev. Dr. Merle Anderson of Philadelphia, secretary of the Eastern district, presided over the meeting. The program of work outlined for the next seven months is as follows: October, "Loyalty"; November, "Christian Americanization"; December, "Christian Internationalism"; January, "Christian Education"; February, "Boards and Agencies of Churches"; March, "Victory"; April, "Easter Gathering."

Addresses were made at the morning by Rev. M. Anderson, of Philadelphia; Rev. McGarrah of New York, Rev. Lytell, of Philadelphia; Rev. Miller, of Butler; Rev. Dr. Bust, of New York, and Rev. Hutchinson, of Kittanning. In the evening two inspiring addresses were made, one by Rev. Hutchinson on "A Dream Worth While," the other by Rev. McGarrah on "The New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church."

The evening meeting was presided over by Rev. W. B. Purnell of Dawson. Representatives were present from 35 churches.

CHILD HIT BY AUTO

Little Daughter of K. K. Kramer Has Narrow Escape from Death.

Dashing across Pittsburg street at Apple street last Friday shortly before 7 o'clock, Sarah Kramer, five years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Kramer of Isabella road, was run down by an automobile driven by Walter A. Trombley of South Connellsville and narrowly escaped being killed. Accompanied by the maid at the Kramer home, the child was walking down Pittsburg street. Near the corner she spied her grandfather, J. A. Guiler on the opposite side of the street and calling to him in childish glee she broke away from the maid and started to run across the street, failing to notice the automobile which was turning the corner from East Apple street into Pittsburg street and stepping directly into its path.

Witnesses of the accident, including Mr. Guiler, said the front and rear wheels passed over the child's arm and leg but at the office of Dr. H. J. Coll, to which she was carried, it was found the injuries were confined to the head. She was suffering from abrasions and there was an indication of slight concussion. The child rested fairly well over night and was improving today. It was said some of her front teeth were broken loose. The accident was unavoidable on the part of the driver of the car, Mr. Guiler said. There were several persons in the machine.

Licensed in Pittsburg.

Emmett R. Furenbaker of Larimer and Florence S. Newell of Greensburg, Clarence W. McCutcheon, Morgantown, W. Va. and Ada M. Pletcher, of Connellsville were granted marriage licenses yesterday in Pittsburg.

COMMERCIALIZED EVANGELISM IS BISHOP'S TARGET

Says Better Results Can Be Obtained if Ministers Will Work and Pray.

CONNELLSVILLE IS PRAISED

Local Methodist Episcopal Church and Its Pastor Commended in the Report of Dr. J. J. Hill, Superintendent of the McKeesport District.

Commercialized evangelism was roundly scored by Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia at the opening of the second day's session of the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Uniontown. Better and more lasting results can be secured, the bishop declared, if the ministers of the conference will take their work more to heart and pray as well as work in the interest of saving souls.

Better than the commercialized work of the professional evangelist is the method of making daily additions to the church after the manner indicated in Holy Writ, the bishop said. The "commercial" evangelist, Bishop Berry said, comes into a community bent on conducting a short campaign, aiming at great numbers of converts, secured in a systematic manner. The sums carried out by these evangelists, the bishop declared, could be used by the home minister to much better advantage in furthering the work of the congregation.

The work of the Connellsville congregation and its pastor, Rev. G. L. C. Richardson was praised in a report by Dr. J. J. Hill, superintendent of the McKeesport district. The superintendent laid especial stress on the efforts of the pastor toward securing a new edifice for this city.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran of Dawson was referred to as "the grand woman of the district." Mrs. Cochran, Dr. Hill said, has pledged hearty support of the work in Connellsville, including a new church, and has done much for the Dawson church and has greater aid in store for the coming year.

The circuit rider of the days of yore is not extinct in the Pittsburg conference, Dr. Hill said. Over in Somerset county there is one of these old-time ministers of the gospel. He is Rev. H. G. Trimmer. Rev. Trimmer serves Berlin, Stoyestown and a number of other churches in that section. He rides horseback from place to place. The superintendent spoke highly of the work of Rev. Trimmer.

The Pittsburg conference suffered heavily from the influenza epidemic last fall, according to a report made by Dr. Lockard of Pittsburg.

Dr. R. P. Andrews of Sharpsburg was re-elected statistician of the conference. Rev. N. H. Sanner of Dormont was elected conference treasurer.

Serious consideration was given the annuity plan at the opening session. The permanent annuity society, which provides for ministers forced to retire through age or disability, is not a charity or a benevolence, but a just recompense for men who have given long years in the cause of Christianity. The work of financing the annuity society is now a part of the centenary program and already $400,000 of the $500,000 proposed for that purpose has been paid.

As against 1,800 ministers needed annually in the church the seminaries are turning out 180, it was pointed out. The treatment accorded the minister and the fact that the older men are not receiving the care they should be accorded is largely responsible for the dearth of ministers, it was declared.

A wonderful lecture last evening was that of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational church, New York, for which the Asbury church was crowded. His theme was the present world crisis.

That the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church did its bit in the religious morale work in the late world war, is evidenced by the number of chaplains and workers that have returned from their work in training camps and overseas and this year applying for work in the conference. Rev. Dr. Conner, in reporting his district in the conference, called attention to the fact that these men should be well taken care of in the matter of appointments for this year.

In addition to Rev. D. L. Myers of Brackenridge, there are Revs. C. C. Fisher of Beaver Falls, D. R. Graham of Monessen, R. Earle Boyd, Trinity Temple Pittsburg, and R. W. McKenzie, McCandless avenue, Pittsburg, who were engaged in morale work in the training camps of this country. T. W. Plessenden, Asbury church Pittsburg, and J. D. Van Horn, Windber, and Rev. J. D. Piper, Saltsburg, served overseas. Rev. Van Horn was cited for bravery in action over there. All of these men have returned from their respective posts save Rev. Mr. Boyd, who is still stationed at one of the cantonments in the state of Washington.

BIG CANDY SHIPMENT

Tri-State Company Gets Carload of Sparrow Brand.

What is said to be the largest shipment of candy of one kind ever received in Connellsville is being unloaded by the Tri-State Candy company. It is from the Sparrow factory and consists of assorted varieties.

The Sparrow company is conducting an advertising campaign in this section, and its results are apparent already.

Back From Overseas.

Private Charles W. Lohr, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lohr of 127 Peach street, arrived home today after 13 months overseas' service. He was with the 17th Engineers.

BIDS FOR 8½ MILES OF THE FARMINGTON ROAD ARE TO BE OPENED BY STATE, OCTOBER 31

HARRISBURG, October 2.—State Treasurer H. M. Kephart, who has been closely following up the progress of the highway department plans for Fayette county, and particularly those in the near vicinity of Connellsville, has been advised by the State Highway Department that advertisements for bids for the one-mile and a half link needed to close up the "Limestone Hill-Vanderbilt road are now in the mails to the newspapers authorized to publish them.

Bids will be opened October 31 for the construction of three and one-half miles on the Connellsville end and of five miles on the Farmington end of the Connellsville-to-Farmington road, or a total of eight and one-half miles which is to form this year's part of the work on this very important public improvement.

The decision to commence work on both ends of this road this year will be an agreeable surprise to the friends of the undertaking, it having been the general impression that only the three and one-half miles out of Connellsville toward Normalville would be contracted at this time. That work is to be pushed from both ends the Connellsville-to-Farmington boosters have the hustling State Treasurer to thank.

SHAWS' EXPENSES IN SHERIFF FIGHT $972; HOOVER'S TOTAL $615

No Others File Accounts Exceeding $500 So Far; Most of Them Under $500.

Nominees for sheriff head the list for expenditures at the primary election September 16, according to accounts filed in Uniontown thus far. Ira I. Shaw, Republican nominee for sheriff, spent $972.81, his statement shows. George P. Hoover, the Democrat nominee, placed his expense at $615. No others who have filed accounts expended more than $500.

The bulk of Mr. Shaw's campaign expense was expended for newspaper advertising in various newspapers in the county. Printing also constituted a fairly large item while the remainder was spent for stamped envelopes, circular letters and posting of cards. Although newspaper advertising formed the largest item of Mr. Hoover's expense he contracted small accounts with a score of individuals which he details in his expense account. The filed expense accounts of the various candidates follows:

Republican—County Commissioner, P. A. Johns, $50; George W. Hibbs, $465; G. O. Rush, $315.50; County Surveyor, L. G. Moslener, $50; Director of the Poor, George H. Krepps, $113.15; Clerk of Courts, Alfred O'Neil, $182.20; Recorder of Deeds, H. C. Hays, $197.25; Owen V. Meegan, $50; Prothonotary, George M. Rathmell, $199.80; District Attorney, William A. Miller, $111.75; Register of Wills, H. S. Williams, $251.85; Coroner, S. H. Baum, $109.90; Controller, Earl Huston, $218.41; Treasurer, W. L. Wood, $170; Sheriff, George W. Miller, $616; Martin F. Murphy, $469.13; Ira I. Shaw, $972.81.

Democratic candidates expending less than $50 in the campaign, according to their filed statements were John L. Robinson, district attorney; Herbert Duggan, prothonotary; C. B. Franks, controller; W. C. McCormick, commissioner; Jesse J. Swaney, register of wills. Other campaign accounts of the Democrats were County Commissioner, John C. Brownfield, $331; J. Searight Marshall, $125.07; Sheriff, George P. Hoover, $615.

WHIP PURCHASES HOME

Baltimore & Ohio Relief Agent Acquires Murphy Avenue Property.

Homer D. Whip, relief agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, has purchased the Woodall property in East Murphy avenue formerly occupied by F. L. Reppert, who removed to Uniontown, giving possession to the Whip family which occupied it this week. The house is of six rooms and bath, with finished attic.

The Otto property in Edna street in which the Whips had lived for six years, has been sold to L. F. Meister of East Fayette street who will occupy it, it is understood. The latter is also a six-room house with bath.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Two Cases of Disease Reported From Leisenring No. 3 Coke Plant.

Two cases of infantile paralysis at Leisenring No. 3 have been reported to the health authorities by Dr. Francis J. King.

The names of the sufferers from the disease were not made known.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE

Structure to Be Used While New One Is Erected at Iron Bridge.

A temporary bridge is being constructed to the south of Iron Bridge for use of traffic while the new span is being erected.

The old bridge, roped and bolted together, was still in use yesterday.

Many autoists, believing Iron Bridge to be closed, make the trip to Connellsville by way of Scottdale.

Admitted to Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney William A. Miller, H. D. Leonard, D. E. Bane and F. P. Cottom were on Monday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Members of county bar associations are now admitted to the bar without examination as heretofore on the length of the time they have practiced before the county bar.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

$4,480 IS VALUE PLACED BY A JURY ON WELKERS' LOT

Verdict Is Big Increase Over $2,500 Award Originally Made By Viewers.

P. R. R. IS THE DEFENDANT

Railroad Company Condemned Portion of Welker Estate For Extension of Yards; Owners Claimed Property Was Impaired By Reduction of Size.

As compared with a value of $2,500 fixed by a board of county viewers on a portion of a lot of the Welker estate in the Third ward, Connellsville, when it was condemned by the Pennsylvania Railroad company for yard extension purposes in 1917, a jury in common pleas court in Uniontown, in a sealed verdict reached last Friday and read at the opening of court this morning before Judge E. H. Reppert, awarded the plaintiffs $4,480.

The section of a lot taken by the railroad company was on the rear of the Welker property in McCormick avenue, between Peach and Fayette streets. It had a depth of 47 feet and a frontage along the railroad of 66. On this stood the Welker plumbing shop. This the company shifted toward the front of the lot when it began its improvements. The viewers acting in the case were F. D. Munson, J. V. E. Ellis and W. S. McClay.

Estimates placed on the value of the property during the course of the trial varied widely. Maximum damage estimates to the property were $17,000 by the plaintiff and $2,500 by the defense. Witnesses for the Welker estate placed a valuation upon the property before the action of the railroad company of from $14,000 to $20,000 and upon the remainder from $3,000 to $8,000. They estimated the loss at from $9,000 to $17,000.

Witnesses for the railroad company on the other hand placed a valuation of from $4,000 to $6,500 upon the property as originally bounded and of from $2,500 to $4,000 upon the remaining section after the railroad company had seized the rear section. They estimated the damage at from $1,000 to $2,500.

The contention of the plaintiff was that the property originally was desirable as an industrial site but that the seizing of the rear portion had reduced its size and consequently impaired its desirability. The railroad company denied that the location was desirable either for business or home-sites pointing out that it had no rear outlet and that it abutted on the right of way and that entrance from the rear could only be secured by permission to cross the right of way.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR PURSE IS EMPTY

While it's still full, take a dollar off the top for your Savings Account

You'll never miss it but you'll build up a handsome surplus fund

And some day you'll be mighty glad of it

This old reliable bank pays liberal interest on Savings

$1 Starts You

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

129 W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville.
"The Bank That Does Things for You"
Checking Accounts Invited.

TIME IS A VALUABLE FACTOR

in business and should be utilized to good advantage.

The equipment of the Union National Bank includes time saving facilities which assure the prompt and efficient dispatch of business.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Connellsville, Pa.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA. (WESTSIDE)

CONFERENCE IS APPALLED AT ITS MEMBERSHIP LOSS

Methodist Communicants 1,675 Less Than a Year Ago, Reports Show.

FEW CHANGES IN PASTORS

Rev. Richardson and Other Ministers in This Vicinity Are All Returned for Another Year; Prayer Offered Up for Coming Evangelistic Drive.

With the final reports of committees and announcement of pastoral assignments for the ensuing year the annual session of the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church came to a close Monday evening at the Asbury Methodist church in Uniontown. Rev. G. L. C. Richardson was returned to the Connellsville church, as was forecast in The Courier yesterday; Rev. H. A. Baum is retained at Dawson, Rev. J. A. Forgie at Layton, Rev. N. L. Brown at Scottdale, Rev. H. L. Humbert at Dunbar. Other assignments in the McKeesport district, of which the above named are a part and of which Dr. J. J. Hill was retained as superintendent, are:

Addison, J. H. Henry; Alverton, Arthur Sellers; Belle Vernon, George Grant; Berlin and Stoyestown, S. W. Ringer; Blackburn, L. H. Powell; Braddock First church, P. C. Brooks; Braddock Fourth street, H. N. Sipes; Brownsville, A. S. Hustead; Bryan, H. A. Baum; Circleville, W. J. Turner; Coke Mission, N. B. Tannehill; Confluence, C. D. Firster; Dravo, H. H. Household; East McKeesport, G. J. Rowe; East Millsboro, E. E. Bailey; Elizabeth, W. T. Hartley; Elk Lick, M. M. Hildebrand; Fairchance, A. C. Brown; Fayette City, H. D. Rudolph; Glassport, John Hall; McKeesport, Balantyne, L. L. Lord; McKeesport, Beulah park, N. B. Firestone; McKeesport, Christy park, G. M. Allshouse; McKeesport, Coursin street, H. J. Giles; McKeesport, First church, B. F. Rhodes; West Side, L. Z. Robinson; Madison, G. E. Ward; Masontown, W. T. Robinson; Meyersdale, C. C. Fisher; Monessen, D. R. Graham; Mount Lebanon, O. J. Watson; Mount Pleasant, E. J. Knox; Ohiopyle, W. R. Sadler; Perryopolis, S. W. Bryan; Pleasant Unity, J. T. Davis; Point Marion, C. H. Beall; Port Vue, W. J. Turner; Smithfield, M. R. Hackman; Somerset, A. R. Groves; South Brownsville, J. M. Betts; South Greensburg, O. J. Rishel; Stahlstown, C. H. Porter; Star Junction, L. F. Athey; Swissvale, C. A. Clark; Uniontown, Asbury, J. M. Thoburn; Uraina, H. G. Trimmer; Vanderbilt, M. R. Hackman; Webster, J. A. Zimmerman; West Newton, R. C. Wolf; Youngwood, W. M. Bracken.

Personally, Rev. Richardson knew some time ago he would be returned to this city. He was so informed by the bishop at the time announcement was made of Connellsville being selected for a center in the reconstruction program of the church. His return was sought in a resolution at the final quarterly conference of the church. It was because of his knowledge of conditions in the coke region that it was deemed wise to have the pastor remain here for the inauguration of the reconstruction program.

Rev. Ralph Bell, formerly at Vanderbilt, but more recently at Smithfield, was transferred to Creighton, Rev. M. R. Hackman succeeding him.

Other assignments of particular interest to this region are:

Allegheny district—Sewickley, C. W. Tinsley.

Blairsville district—Arnold, C. P. Salladay; Greensburg, A. M. Shea; Johnstown, Cooper avenue, L. M. Humes; Manorville, G. E. Letchworth.

Pittsburg district—Pittsburg, Bingham street, J. H. Enlow; Pittsburg, Butler street, Thomas Charlesworth; Pittsburg, Mary Brown Memorial, C. L. E. Cartwright.

Washington district—Venetia, M. J. Sleppy; Charleroi, R. B. Mansell; Homestead, Anne Ashley church, A. J. Ashe.

The four pastors mentioned above are all former occupants of the Connellsville M. E. church pulpit. Rev. J. B. Rist, the district supervisor, also is a former local minister.

Contrasted gains and losses marked the reports of statisticians. Whereas there were gains in all departments financially, the report on membership showed a decrease of 1,675 for the year. When this report was submitted, Dr. Daniel Marsh called for a few moments of silent prayer for greater evangelistic effort next year. The decrease in membership was appalling to the conference in view of the fact that the losses by death were only 349, in spite of the influenza epidemic. The conference membership is 105,000.

Home and foreign mission work showed gains financially with the exception of outside benevolences which fell off $34,000.

Sunday schools showed a decrease of three, with a loss in membership of 512.

The scarcity of houses throughout the conference prompted a resolution that the congregations without parsonages take steps to have homes erected. Congregations were also called upon to carry out the rule of discipline which provides that they bear the expense of moving pastors from one congregation to another.

A resolution was adopted deploring the fact that "schools of vice on wheels," meaning street fairs, were permitted to do business.

Another resolution endorsed Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest statesman of the country and put the stamp of approval on the Roosevelt Memorial association.

Licensed at Greensburg.

Marriage licenses were granted at Greensburg to Thomas H. Jordan and Virginia Anthony, both of Mount Pleasant; Andrew Kostlenocky and Helen Kickowske, also of Mount Pleasant, and Robert A. Spahr and Sarah A. Eaton of Brownsville.

YOUTH WHO SHOT CORTIGLIA GETS PAROLE IN COURT

John Edwards, Convicted of Assaulting Local Boy, Goes to Workhouse.

Robert S. McMahon, alias Raymond S. McMahon, who pleaded guilty to firing the shot the evening of last July 4 that caused the death of Fred Cortiglia of Dunbar township, was on Saturday admitted to parole.

Several sentences were imposed Saturday, the longest being on Harry Blaine who was convicted of robbery. He was given two to five years to the Western penitentiary.

Jail sentences of two years for Bert and Stella Rodgers, and two and a half years for Bertha Fisher, implicated in the robbery of the store of the Connellsville Drug company of cocaine and other drugs, were imposed.

John Edwards who was convicted of assault and battery for cutting Johnny Eltenberger of Connellsville was given a year to the workhouse. Other sentences included: George Lee, larceny, six months to jail; Edward White, larceny of $250 worth of whisky in Connellsville, costs; Andrew Calhour, violation of the mining laws, costs; Rose Wilkie, adultery, $100 fine; Willard F. Mayhoy, violation of the automobile laws, $100 fine; Walter Ford, receiving stolen goods, six months to jail; Lawrence Patterson, larceny, nine months to workhouse; Manuel Hollis, assault and battery with intent to rob, year to the workhouse.

The court appointed William H. Binns, Fred D. Munson and J. V. E. Ellis viewers in the controversy between the road supervisors and Redstone and Menallen townships over the dividing line of the two townships.

Of 35 cases called for the current week of civil court 15 were reported as ready for trial when the list was called this morning.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

Seeley, Famous in This Specialty, Called to Uniontown.

F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the Exchange Hotel and will remain in Uniontown Thursday only, October 16. Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. This instrument received only award in England and in Spain producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatment or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. All charity cases without charge, or if any interested call, he will be glad to show same without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section.

P. S.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley. —Adv-8-1t.

STRUCK BY FLATIRON

Mount Pleasant Man May Die As Result of Injuries Caused by Friends.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Oct. 6.—A flatiron hurled by a friend during an altercation at Carpentertown Friday evening may cause the death of Tony Dogacz of that place. Tony is at the Memorial hospital with a fractured skull and with the outcome of his hurts uncertain.

The friend, whose name was not known at the hospital, defended himself with the iron when Tony is alleged to have attacked him with a butcher knife. Tony has several children. His wife died at the hospital during the influenza epidemic last fall.

TWO TEACHERS NAMED

Vacancies Occasioned by Illness and Death Filled by Board Today.

At a meeting of the school board on Monday Miss Anna Mary Colborn was elected teacher in the Crawford school to fill a vacancy caused by the granting of a furlough to Miss Ivy Mason, who is retiring temporarily on account of her health. Mrs. Bryce Colbert was appointed to the position vacated by the death of Miss Edith Morton in the South Side schools.

Exonerations of taxes were granted to Mrs. Margaret Cooney of Jefferson street and Miss Hill, heir of the late Oliver Robinson.

SUPPLIED WITH PUMPKINS

Happy Surprise for Poplar Grove Students on Outing.

Pupils of the Poplar Grove school, Connellsville township, were guests of the teacher, Miss Anna Woods, at an outing at her home near Detwiler's mill Saturday. They were taken to the place in automobiles and returned in the same manner. Good things aplenty were supplied the little folks.

Before they were ready to return a brother of Miss Woods brought in a load of pumpkins and told them to help themselves, which they did, many having both arms full when they started for home.

FARM HANDS SCARCE

Not Enough to Harvest Corn Crop is Complaint Heard.

Farmers complain of lack of help in getting the corn crop harvested. The crop is one of the biggest in years but in places there is difficulty in getting it cut.

There is complaint also of he wages asked. Time was when the farm hand was about the poorest paid of any class of labor. Now he demands $4 to $5 a day and refuses to work more than an ordinary laborer's day.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1918.

TO EASTERN POINTS.

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Pitts'bg	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont	G'burg	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	$2.60	$2.45	$2.30	$2.20
Chester, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
*Johnstown, Pa.	1.30	1.30	....	....
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.10
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	2.80	2.65	2.50	2.40
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.50
Philadelphia	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Sparrows Point	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Steelton, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.70	2.52	2.40	2.30
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R				
Greenwich, local	2.35	2.20	2.05	1.95
Greenwich, export	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Amboy, P. O. B. vessels	2.55	2.40	2.25	2.15
Harsimus Cove	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Greenville	2.60	2.45	2.35	2.20
Canton, Balto., local	2.25	2.10	2.05	1.95
Canton, Balto., export	2.13	1.98	1.82	1.75
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	2.80	2.65		
St. George for Export	2.45	2.30		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	2.25	2.20		
Philadelphia for Export	2.20	2.05		
Curtis Bay Piers	2.35	2.20		
Curtis Bay for Export	2.13	1.98		

*The Rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is $1.40 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Smerville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS.

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg Group (1)	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.40	$1.50	$1.60
Chicago, Ill.	2.50	2.40	2.50
Cleveland, O.	1.50	1.50	1.60
Columbus, O.	1.50	1.60	1.70
Detroit, Mich.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.50	2.50	2.50
Toledo, O.	1.90	1.90	1.90
Youngstown, O.	1.10	1.10	1.20
Lake Ports	1.20	1.16	1.15

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Brownsville and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

KOELKER GOING TO MONONGAHELA MILLING COMPANY

Manager of Westmoreland Grocery Company to Leave This City Soon After October 15.

Connellsville is to lose one of its substantial citizens, F. E. Koelker, manager of the plant of the Westmoreland Grocery company. Mr. Koelker has tendered his resignation, effective October 15, to become general manager of the Monongahela Milling company at Ironburg, near Brownsville. The concern is one of the largest in this part of the state and is engaged in a general flour and feed business.

Mr. Koelker came to Connellsville in May, 1908, just after the Westmoreland Grocery company had purchased the business of the Connellsville Grocery company, in the capacity of clerk. Later he was made bookkeeper and placed in charge of accounting for the Connellsville and Uniontown houses of the company. On January 10, 1913, he was appointed manager of the Connellsville plant, which position he has since held. His successor has not been named.

Always since coming to this city Mr. Koelker has been actively interested in anything that counted for the welfare of the city. He will be missed.

Going South for Winter.

Misses Amerlia Kershaw and Mary Herbert of Vanderbilt expect to leave October 15 for Tampa, Florida, to spend the winter.

Captain Bledsoe Returns.

Captain R. C. Bledsoe has returned to Connellsville as head of the B. & O. police.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. N. P. COOPER.

Mrs. Edith Cope Cooper, 55 years old, died Monday afternoon at her home in Uniontown. She had been ill a long time. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and when in health was an active worker in the church. She is survived by her husband, her father, Louis Cope of Fayette City; one brother, Jasper Cope, Uniontown; four sisters, Mrs. T. S. Lackey, Uniontown; Mrs. Priscilla Goslin, Arnold, Mrs. Frank Forsythe, Riverside, Cal., and Mrs. Elma Forsythe, Fayette City. Funeral Wednesday at 3 o'clock at the home in North Gallatin avenue.

HENRY CLAY BUNTING.

Henry Clay Bunting, aged 80, one of the best known residents of Dunbar, died at his home there at 2 o'clock this morning.

THOMAS STAFFORD.

Thomas Stafford, a former resident of Connellsville, and son of Mrs. William Stafford of this city, died Saturday at his home at Washington, Pa. Mr. Stafford was born and reared in Connellsville. In 1887 he married Miss Mary Bolton, of Newark, O. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Stafford married Miss Florence, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to this union, Thomas, Madeline, Edward and Lucille, all of whom, with the widow, survive the deceased. The names of other immediate surviving relatives are: Brothers, John Stafford, of Topeka, Kansas; DeWitt Stafford, of Brownsville; Charles Stafford, of Connellsville; sisters, all of whom reside in Connellsville, Mrs. Mary Kellenberger, Mrs. Martin Kilpatrick, Mrs. Joseph Lininger, Mrs. Jonas Mitchell, Mrs. Clinton Lininger, Mrs. Harry Wilson and Mrs. William Stafford, mother of the deceased, who resides on Baldwin avenue. Thomas Stafford followed the trade of blacksmith during a long period, of his life. Seven years ago, while employed in the United Steel plant, at Sharon, Pa., he suffered internal injury through an accident from which he never fully recovered and which resulted finally in his death.

WILLIAM M'NAUGHTON.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Oct. 6—William McNaughton, 63 years old, for 25 years superintendent of the blowing department of the glass plant of Bryce Brothers, died Sunday evening at his home here from apoplexy. He was stricken while at work Saturday, September 27, and had been unconscious since that time. His wife is dead. There survive two sons, Howard McNaughton, Pittsburg, and William McNaughton, Jr., of this place, and two daughters, Mrs. Laura Shaw of Pittsburg and Miss Mayme McNaughton at home.

Funeral services Tuesday at 1 o'clock at the home in Washington street, in charge of Rev. R. R. Scott, pastor of the United Presbyterian church. Interment in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburg.

JOHN B. CROSSLAND.

John Barr Crossland, 63 years old, employed for 33 years by the H. C. Frick Coke company, died Friday at his home at Lemont. Mr. Crossland was born near Uniontown in 1855, the eldest son of John and Isabella Prentice Crossland. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Andrew, Bethelboro; Mrs. Charles Cunningham, McClellandtown; Mrs. Frances Cassidy, Edenborn, and William, Russell and Edna, at home. A. S. Crossland of Uniontown is a brother.

Funeral services at the home Sunday at 10:30. Rev. D. E. Minerd of Dunbar officiating.

MISS MINNIE GREAVES.

Miss Minnie Greaves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Greaves, of Dunbar, died Saturday at 9:40 A. M. after a short illness. Miss Greaves was 24 years of age and is survived by her mother and father, four sisters and five brothers: Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Dunbar; Mrs. M. M. Walters, Melborne, Panama Canal; Mrs. E. Moyer, Dunbar; Mrs. E. Walters, Waltersburg; B. T. Greaves, Fairchance; G. E. Greaves, Tippecanoe; J. W. Greaves Jr., Dunbar, and Charles and Joseph Greaves, at home.

WESLEY HARN.

Wesley Harn, 62 years old, died Friday at the home of his son-in-law, David Rider of Uniontown. His wife and daughter, Mrs. David Rider, died last fall and he had declined steadily since. Funeral services Sunday at 2 o'clock.

MRS. GEORGE SMART.

Mrs. Anna E. Hoar Smart, wife of George Smart, died Thursday at her home in Uniontown. She was born April 21, 1850, at Ellenville, N. Y.

MRS. MARY MALONE.

Mrs. Mary Malone, wife of Ralph Malone, died Thursday evening at her home at Smithfield. Funeral services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the home. The remains will be taken to Morgantown, W. Va., tomorrow for interment.

MRS. MARY J. DENVER.

Mrs. Mary Jane Denver, widow of Patrick Denver, died last Thursday at 4 o'clock at her home at Murphy avenue and Vine street, South Connellsville, at the age of 62 years. She had been ill for several months but was not bedfast until two weeks ago. Mrs. Denver had been a resident of South Connellsville for 18 years. She came to that place at the beginning of that time with her husband, Patrick Denver, direct from Ireland. Mr. Denver died 12 years ago. There survive two sons, John, Connellsville, and Patrick, South Connellsville; a daughter, Miss Anna Denver, at South Connellsville, and a daughter, Mrs. John Richey, in Ireland, also an adopted son Robert, at South Connellsville. Mrs. Denver was a member of the Immaculate Conception church.

Funeral on Saturday at 8:30 o'clock from the home, with requiem mass in the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Attorney-at-Law

GEORGE M. BOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1102 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1247.

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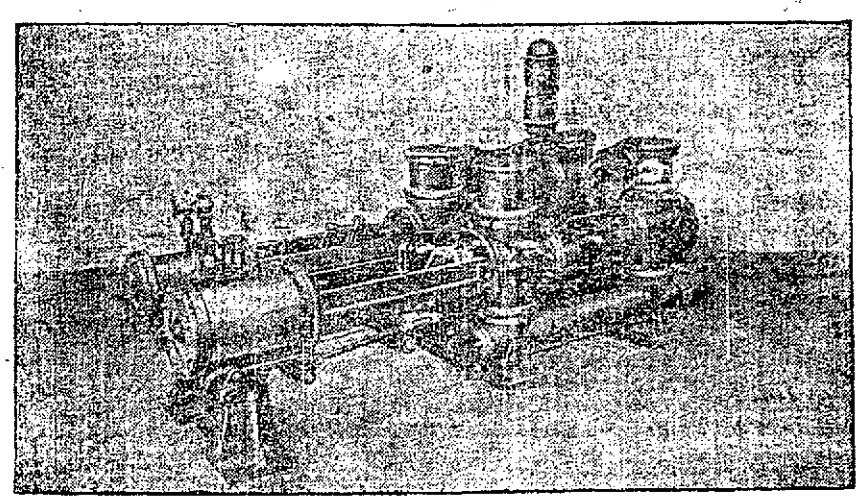

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